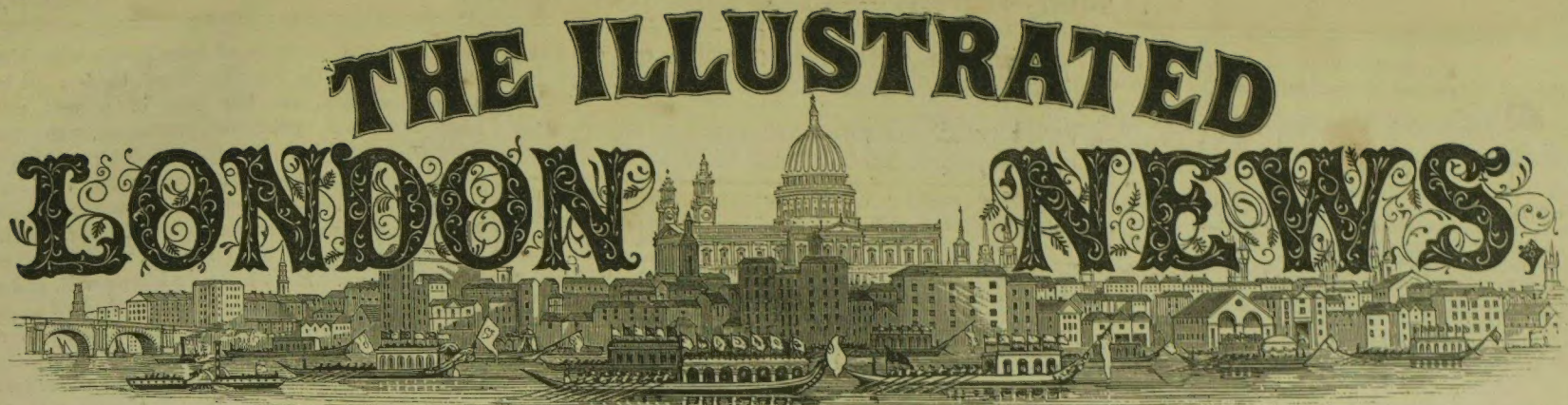


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 2133.—VOL. LXXVI.

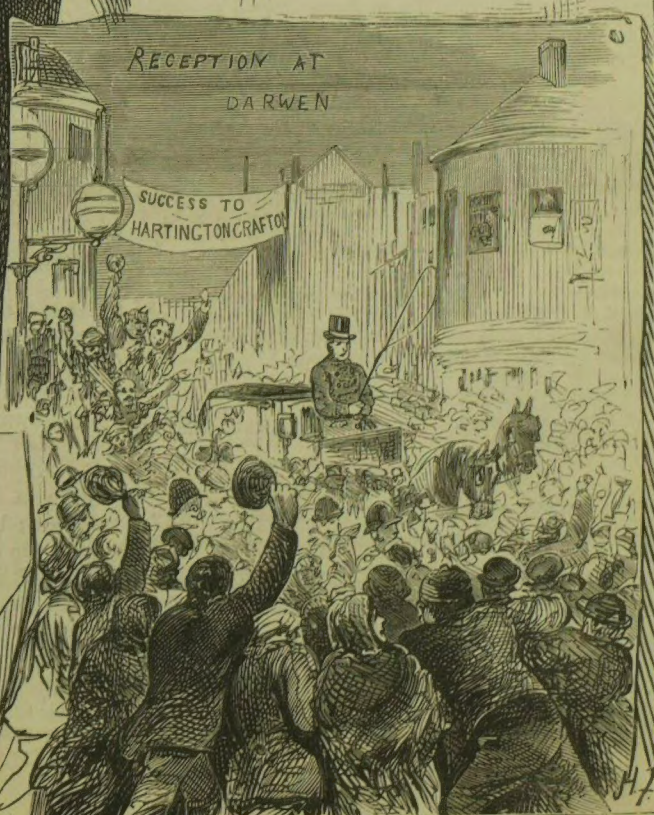
SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1880.

WITH SUPPLEMENT SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6d.



LORD HARTINGTON  
SPEAKING AT  
DARWEN

Hartington	6,682
Grafton	6,513
Eeroyd	5,231
Starkie	5,185





Loftus John Rolleston, Esq., lately Commandant of the Diamond-Fields Horse, Griqualand West.  
James Siveright, Esq., General Manager of the Telegraph between the Cape of Good Hope and Natal.  
Theophilus Shepstone, Esq., lately in command of a Basuto Regiment in the Zulu war.



## THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited the new Friedrich's Baths at Baden-Baden on Thursday week, and also the Aquarium. The Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden and their daughter, Princess Victoria, arrived at Baden from Karlsruhe, and paid an hour's visit to her Majesty at the Villa Hohenlohe. The Queen visited the Catholic Convent and the Convent Church the next day, and also made an excursion to Lichtenthal. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice walked in the woods surrounding the Villa Hohenlohe on Saturday. Prince Ernest Leiningen, accompanied by Princess Alberta, arrived at Baden from Karlsruhe, and paid a visit to the Queen. Her Majesty afterwards received a visit from the Duchess of Hamilton and Princess Monaco, and subsequently drove to Geroldsau. On Monday the Queen and Princess Beatrice went to see the Evangelical Church at Baden. Princess Leopoldine of Hohenlohe-Langenburg and Princess Theresa of Hohenlohe-Waldenburg arrived from Karlsruhe on a visit to her Majesty, passing several hours at the Villa Hohenlohe. The Duchess Adelheid of Sonderburg-Augustenburg, accompanied by her daughters, Princesses Louisa and Feodora, also arrived and paid a visit to the Queen. Her Majesty drove to the Villa Seebach, the property of Count Chreptowich. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach took his departure for London. On Tuesday the Queen and Princess Beatrice went to the cemetery. Her Majesty received a visit from Princess Marie of Leiningen, who came from Karlsruhe. The Duchess Adelheid of Sonderburg-Augustenburg, accompanied by her daughters, Princesses Louise and Feodora, also visited the Queen. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princess Marie of Leiningen, drove to Rothenfels and Favorita.

Princess Beatrice passed one day at Strasburg during her stay in Germany.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice left Baden on Thursday upon their return to England.

The Princess of Wales left Copenhagen on Monday morning, accompanied by the King and Queen of Denmark as far as Korsör, on her return to England. The Prince and Princess, who were accompanied by Colonel Clarke and Miss Knollys, crossed the Channel from Calais by special steamer on their way from Paris, where the Princess had joined the Prince on her return from Denmark; and their Royal Highnesses arrived in London on Wednesday morning, by special train from Dover. The Prince of Wales has consented to preside at the dinner to be held at Willis's Rooms on May 22 in aid of the funds of the Princess Helena College, St. Andrew's-place, Regent's Park, where the orphan daughters of clergymen and of naval and military officers are educated as governesses.

Princess Louise of Lorne has appointed Captain Arthur Collins, of the 57th Regiment, to be Equerry to her Royal Highness.

Prince Leopold arrived at Romsey on Saturday on his way to Melchet Court to visit Lady Ashburton. Floral arches had been erected, and his Royal Highness was received with demonstrations of welcome. The Romsey Volunteers, under Captain Mortimer, formed a guard of honour, and the Battalion band came from Winchester. The roadway was lined with 700 school children. An address of welcome was presented, to which the Prince replied. His Royal Highness left on Monday for Oxford, where he was the guest of the Dean of Christ Church and Mrs. Liddell. The Prince visited M. Renan, who was the guest of Professor Max Müller. On Tuesday his Royal Highness laid the foundation-stone of a new High School for Boys at Oxford, after which he was entertained at a public luncheon in the Townhall, presided over by the Mayor. Subsequently the Prince paid a visit to the Home for Nurses, established in Oxford as a memorial to the late Mrs. Acland, and in the evening the Dean of Christ Church and Mrs. Liddell entertained the Prince and a numerous company in the hall of Christ Church. His Royal Highness left Oxford on Thursday. The Prince has postponed his visit to Canada.

The Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at their residence in the Ambassadors' Court, St. James's Palace, on Tuesday from Paris, where their Royal Highnesses made a brief sojourn on their way from Strelitz.

The marriage of Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron Alphonso von Pawel-Rammungen will, it is expected, be solemnised in her Majesty's private chapel at Windsor Castle, in the presence of the Queen and Royal family.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck were present at Mrs. C. T. Freake's theatrical entertainment at Cromwell House.

## FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lord Maurice Fitzgerald, second son of the Duke of Leinster, and Lady Adelaide Forbes, eldest daughter of the Earl of Granard, K.P., was solemnised on Tuesday at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Newtown Forbes, by the Rev. James O'Reilly, P.P., assisted by the Rev. M. Comfrey. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by Lady Sophia and Lady Eva Forbes, her sisters; Lady Eva and Lady Mabel Fitzgerald, sisters of the bridegroom; the Hon. Mary Petre, and Miss Angela, cousin of the bride. The bride's dress was of white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace and garlands of orange-blossom, myrtle, and shamrock, and over a wreath of the same flowers a veil of Brussels lace. Her jewels were a diamond tiara, the gift of the bridegroom; a diamond necklet and earrings, the gift of her father; and an emerald and diamond pendant, the joint gift of the Duke and Duchess of Leinster. The bridesmaids' dresses were of pink silk, trimmed and draped with cream-coloured lace, and bouquets of rose, shamrock, and thistle. Their lockets, given by the bridegroom, were of crystal surrounded by pearls, with the monogram "A. M. F." in turquoises and pearls. The Hon. Henry Denison, R.H.A., was best man. The Earl and Countess of Granard entertained the wedding party at breakfast at Castle Forbes, during which the band of the Westmeath Rifles performed a selection of music. Lord Maurice and his bride left by special train for Killea Castle, the seat of the Duke of Leinster, for their honeymoon.

The marriage of the Hon. Henry Robert Scott, youngest son of the late and brother of the present Lord Polwarth, with Lady Ada Home, second daughter of the Earl of Home, was solemnised on Saturday last at the parish church of Cornhill-on-Tweed, Northumberland. A large family party had met at The Hirsell, the Earl of Home's seat, near Coldstream, in order to be present. The Hon. and Rev. John Baillie, M.A., Canon Residentiary of York, performed the marriage ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Samuel Arnott Fyler, M.A., Rector of Cornhill. The bridesmaids were Lady Elizabeth and Lady Charlotte Home, sisters of the bride; the Hon. Mary Home, Miss Grisell Baillie, the Hon. Georgiana Scott, and Miss Helen Baillie Hamilton. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of blanc mate satin duchesse, the front being covered with volants of point de gaze, looped up to the waist with a wreath of orange-blossoms; the train was draped negligée on one side, and fastened with a small bouquet of orange-blossoms, and the bodice trimmed with similar point

lace à la Medicis. Over a wreath of orange-blossoms was a veil of old point, fastened to the hair by diamond stars. The bridesmaids' toilettes were of pale blue surah princesse, draped over a plaited petticoat of sapphire velvet, the gilet and bodice being trimmed with sapphire velvet and toques to correspond with the costume; and each lady wore a gold locket and chain, the gift of the bridegroom. Captain Wyndham was best man. The Earl of Home received the wedding party at The Hirsell at breakfast. The Hon. Robert and Lady Ada Scott started for Douglas Castle, one of the family seats in Lanarkshire, for the honeymoon. The bride's travelling-dress was of satin of a dark heliotrope shade trimmed with velvet, the tablier à la vieille drawn with bows, and the bodice trimmed with embroidery in beads of all shades, a mantelet of velvet and satin trimmed with bead embroidery, and bonnet to correspond. The Earl of Home's gifts to his daughter included a chest of plate and diamond ring. The bride, among her numerous presents, received from the inhabitants of Coldstream and Lennel a silver kettle and set of silver teaspoons; from members of the congregation of Cornhill Church, a handsome clock; the choir of Cornhill Church, a silver salver; the tenantry at Douglas, a gold locket set with diamonds; inhabitants of Douglas, gold bracelet set with diamonds; the outdoor workers at Douglas, silver branch candlestick; servants and employés at Newton Don, Douglas Castle, and Bothwell Castle, four silver carltons; servants at The Hirsell, silver tea service in case; outdoor workers of The Hirsell, silver inkstand; the servants at Mertoun, a clock. The school-girls at Birgham and Hirsell also sent presents.

A marriage will take place immediately between Lady Augusta Rous, eldest daughter of the Earl of Stradbroke, and Mr. Cecil Fane, of the Grenadier Guards.

The *Standard* says that it is confidently stated in Ministerial circles that the Earl of Beaconsfield will tender his resignation to her Majesty immediately after her return to Windsor Castle from Baden-Baden.

The *Observer* has reason to believe that the Marquis of Salisbury will have a dukedom conferred upon him.

The Queen has conferred an earldom on Lord Lytton, her Majesty's Viceroy of India, by the style and title of the Earl of Lytton, in the county of Derby, and Viscount Knebworth of Knebworth, in the county of Hertford.

Viscount Barrington is to be made a peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Shute of Beckett, in Berks.

Viscount Holmesdale is to be raised to the Upper House by the title of Baron Amherst of Montreal.

Peerages will be conferred on Mr. Baillie Cochrane, Sir Lawrence Palk, Sir Ivor Guest, and Sir Arthur Guinness; but it is not yet quite decided what titles they will take.

Lord Gifford, V.C., has (the *Standard* says) accepted the offer of the Colonial Secretaryship of Ceylon, and leaves England immediately for Colombo to assume the duties of the office. This appointment had been previously offered to Lord Gifford, but was refused by him for employment with the forces engaged in the war at the Cape.

Sir James Fergusson, Governor of Bombay, and Colonel Stracey, Military Secretary, left Charing-cross, yesterday week, by the South-Eastern Railway Company's mail-train for India, via Dover, Paris, and Brindisi.

A memorandum in the *Gazette* announces that Major-General Sir Henry M. Havelock, Bart., C.B., V.C., has been permitted to assume the surname of Allan in addition to and after that of Havelock.

Mr. Roger Montgomerie has been appointed Deputy-Clerk Register, in the room of Mr. W. P. Dundas, who resigns.

Mr. W. C. Beasley, Q.C., has been appointed leading counsel to her Majesty's Customs, in place of Mr. Locke, Q.C., deceased; and Mr. W. R. McConnell has been appointed to succeed Mr. Beasley as junior counsel to the same department.

Pensions of £100 a year from her Majesty's Civil List have been granted to Mrs. Hepworth Dixon, in consideration of her late husband's services to literature; and to Mr. Best, the organist of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, in recognition of his services to music.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

It is almost invariably the case that a multiplicity of race meetings mean very poor sport at each, and there was little departure from the precedent last week. We must, however, make an exception in favour of the Northampton fixture, for which the Messrs. Frail have worked wonders, and, though the chief handicap may never resume its old importance, the remaining events were as interesting as of yore. The antagonism of Peter and Placida was, perhaps, the most sporting affair of the meeting, and the performance of the former seems to show that Mr. Best threw away the Lincolnshire Handicap by withdrawing the son of Hermit from it. Still Placida's form seemed too bad to be true, and she was probably still suffering from the effects of her effort to catch Rosy Cross at Lincoln, while she does not like the Northampton course. Joseph Dawson appears unable to train a loser this season, and he followed up this success by taking the Spencer Plate with Frivola (7 st. 11 lb.) and the Althorp Park Stakes with Althotas. The latter thus made ample amends for his head defeat by the Vaga filly in the Brocklesby, and we trust that Sir George Chetwynd has at last found the turning in a terribly long lane of ill luck. Scobell was the good thing of the week, and looked all over a winner until close home, when he palpably tired, and Althotas, beautifully ridden by Wood, just managed to do him. The first Queen's Plate of the season was a grand success, as it brought out two really high-class horses in Roehampton and Thurio. The latter may possibly owe his head victory to a falsely-run race, as they never fairly galloped until the last half mile; still the admirers of the north-country horse will not now be so anxious for a meeting with Isonomy. Alarmist was far too good for Timour in the Pytchley Hunters' Stakes, but 21 lb. is a great weight to give away over a dead two-mile course, and 13 st. 10 lb. is a crushing impost, even for a "hunter." Mar (6 st. 12 lb.) sadly disappointed Lord Rosebery in the Northamptonshire Stakes; indeed, the finish was left entirely to Dresden China (8 st. 4 lb.) and Abbaye (6 st. 9 lb.), Mr. Perkins' splendid filly, who has wintered wonderfully well, proving quite capable of conceding the weight. It is clear that her runaway victory in the Great Yorkshire Stakes last September was no fluke, and she may show to advantage in weight-for-age races before the end of the season. Muley Edrie (6 st. 7 lb.) cut up wretchedly, and we fear he will prove a bad bargain to Mr. Egerton at 800 gs.; indeed, Lord Falmouth's cast-offs generally prove to be pretty well "played-out."

A very crowded special left St. Pancras on Tuesday morning for Newmarket, and delightfully warm and spring-like weather made the first day of the Craven Meeting thoroughly enjoyable, though the sport was by no means grand. M. Lefevre, who was present, won a couple of races, and it was pleasant to see Fordham once more in the familiar "blue.

white, and red." The filly by Hermit—La Belle Hélène followed up her Ipswich success by winning a Post Sweepstakes in brilliant style. Her four opponents could never make her gallop, and, about a hundred yards from home, she suddenly shot away from them in such extraordinary style that they all began to pull up. She is undoubtedly the best two-year-old that has appeared in public this season, and is, we hear, quite 7 lb. better than Althotas. Of course the appearance of Robert the Devil in the Newmarket Biennial was the event of the day, and, in spite of this race almost invariably proving fatal to favourites, backers never tired of laying 5 to 2 on him. His eight opponents were not a very grand lot, but he took an unconscionably long time in disposing of the bulk of them, and then Apollo stuck to him in determined style. Passing the stand, "Robert" had a little the better of the struggle, but he tired palpably in the last fifty yards, and shared the fate of many another Derby favourite. Doubtless he was far from fit, and Apollo will never beat him again.

W. Cook is by no means inclined to give way to Mitchell after one defeat, and a match is likely to be arranged in May next for £200 a side. We believe that Cook will again attempt to concede a start of 200 points in 1000.

The offer of Mr. Carnegie, of Forfarshire, to accept the Mastership of the Essex Union Hounds, and to hunt the country three days a week next season, has been accepted. A subscription of £1700, inclusive of rent of kennels, poultry claims, and keepers, is guaranteed for the season.

## THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following gentlemen have been returned as members of the New Parliament since Wednesday last week. Their politics are indicated by the letters which follow their names. Those marked with asterisks are new members. When the elections have all taken place we shall give a complete list of the members returned:—

ENGLAND.	
Berkshire ...	Loyd-Lindsay, C—P Wroughton, C—J Walter, L
Buckinghamshire ...	Sir R B Harvey, C—Hon T F Fremantle, C—Hon Rupert Carlington, L
Cardiganshire ...	* L P Pugh, L
Cheshire (East) ...	W J Leigh, C—W G Brooks, C
Cheshire (Mid) ...	W Egerton, C—P E Warburton, C
Cheshire (West) ...	Sir P de M G Egerton, C—Hon W F Tollemache, C
Cornwall (East) ...	* Hon T C Agar Robartes, L—* W C Borlase, L
Durham (North) ...	* J Joicey, L—C M Palmer, L
Derbyshire (North) ...	* Lord E Cavendish, L—* J F Cheetham, L
Devon (East) ...	Sir J Kennaway, C—* Lieut.-Colonel Walrond, C
Huntingdonshire ...	* Captain W H Fawcett, C—Lord D Gordon, L
Essex (West) ...	Sir H Selwin-Ibbotson, C—Lord Eustace Cecil, C
Gloucestershire (West) ...	Colonel Kingscote, L—* Lord Moreton, L
Isle of Wight ...	Hon A Evelyn Ashley, L
Kent (East) ...	* A Akers-Douglas, C—B L Pemberton, C
Lancashire (North) ...	Col Stanley, C—* Major-Gen Feilden, C
Lancashire (North-East) ...	Marquis of Hartington, L—* R W Grafton, L
Leicestershire (North) ...	Lord J Manners, C—* Col Burnaby, C
Lancashire (North) ...	* Laycock, L—R Winn, C
Norfolk (West) ...	W A Tyssen-Amherst, C—G W P Bentinck, C
Northamptonshire (N.) ...	Hon C R Spencer, L—Lord Burghley, C
Northumberland (S.) ...	* Albert Grey, L—W B Beaumont, L
Nottinghamshire (S.) ...	G Storer, C—T B T Hildyard, C
Shropshire (South) ...	Sir B Leighton, C—J E Severne, C
Staffordshire (West) ...	A Staveley Hill, C—F Monkton, C
Sussex (East) ...	G B Gregory, C—M D Scott, C
Westmorland ...	Earl of Bective, C—Hon W Lowther, C
Wiltshire (North) ...	* Walter Long, C—G B Estcourt, C
Worcestershire (East) ...	W H Gladstone, L—* G W Hastings, L
Yorkshire (E. Riding) ...	Christopher Sykes, C—W H H Broadley, C
York. (W. Rid. S. Div.) ...	* Hon W H Fitzwilliam, L—* W H Leatham, L

IRELAND.	
Armagh (County) ...	* J N Richardson, L—* M C Close, C
Carlow (County) ...	E Dwyer Gray, H R—* D H Macfarlane, H R
Cavan ...	C J Fay, H R—J G Biggar, H R
Donegal ...	T Lea, L—* Rev Dr Kinnear, L
Down ...	Lord A Hill-Trevor, C—Viscount Castlereagh, C
Fermanagh ...	W Archdall, C—Viscount Crichton, C
Kilkenny County ...	* M Marum, H R—P L Martin, H R
King's County ...	Sir P O'Brien, H R—* B C Molloy, H R
Leitrim ...	* Loftus Tottenham, C—Major O'Beirne, H R
Mayo ...	J O'Connor Power, H R—C S Parnell, H R
Meath ...	C S Parnell, H R—* R H Metze, H R
Londonderry County ...	Right Hon Hugh Law, L—Sir T McClure, L
Louth ...	P Callan, H R—A M Sullivan, H R
Monaghan ...	* J Girvan, L—* W Findlater, L
Sligo County ...	* Mr Sexton, H R—Dennis O'Connor, H R
Tyrone ...	* J E Macartney, C—* E F Litton, L
Waterford County ...	H Villiers-Stuart, L—J A Blake, H R
Westmeath ...	* T D Sullivan, H R—* Mr Gill, H R
Wexford County ...	J Barry, H R—Byrne, H R

SCOTLAND.	
Argyleshire ...	Lord C Campbell, L
Ayrshire (North) ...	* Cochrane Patrick, C
Ayrshire (South) ...	Colonel Alexander, C
Elgin Burghs ...	M. E. Grant Duff, L
Falkirk Burghs ...	J Ramsay, L
Fifehire ...	* Hon R. P. Bruce, L
Hawick Burghs ...	G O Trevelyan, L
Inverness-shire ...	D Cameron, C
Kirkcaldy District ...	Sir G Campbell, L
Lanarkshire (South) ...	* Major Hamilton, L
Montgomeryshire ...	* Stuart Rendel, L
Roxburghshire ...	* Hon A R D Elliot, L
Wigtownshire ...	* Sir H E Maxwell, C

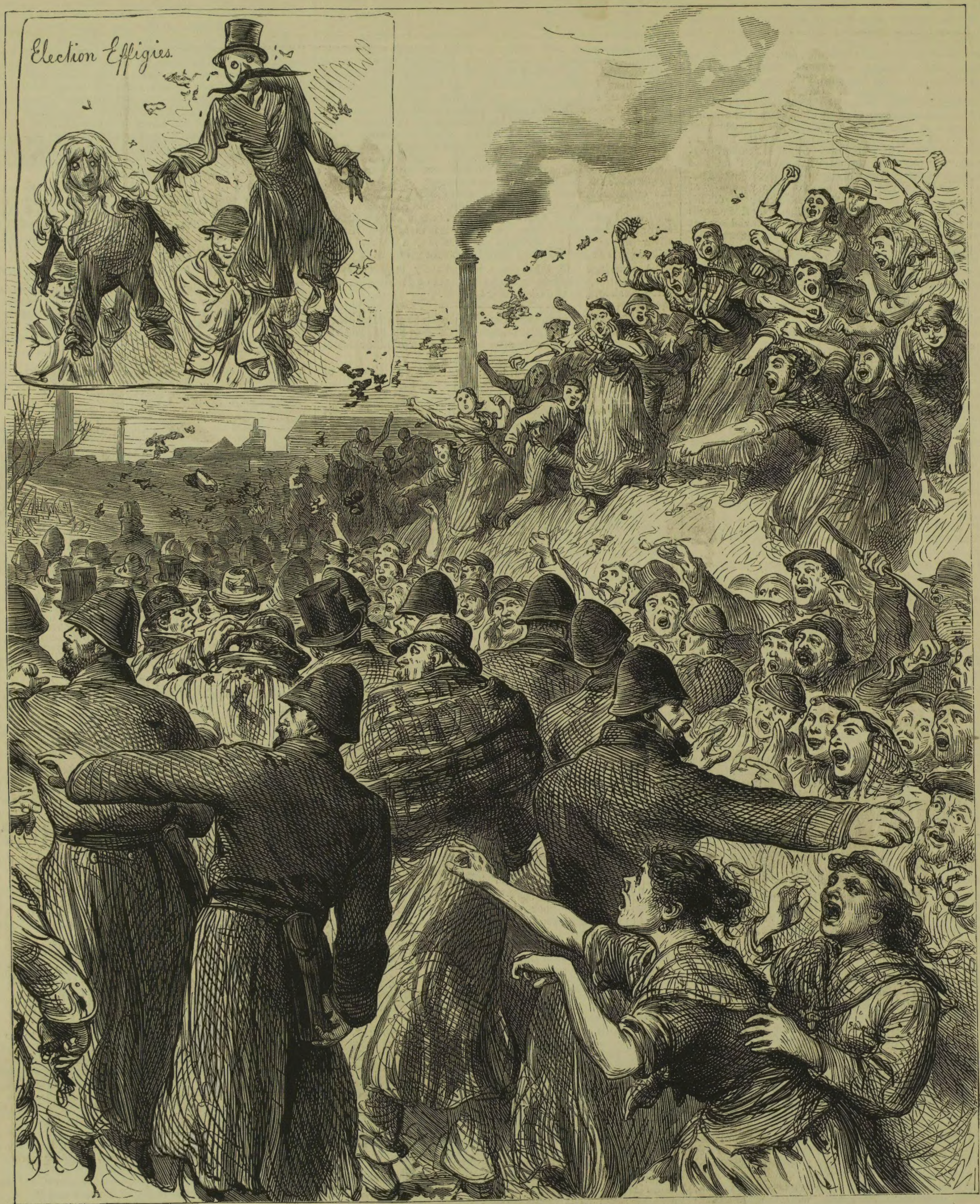
On Wednesday only five members remained to be elected to make the House of Commons complete—two for South Lincolnshire; one for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen; one for the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's; and one for Orkney and Shetland, to which Mr. Laing and Mr. Roy-Badenoch were nominated on Monday, the polling being fixed for the 27th inst. Lancashire, it will be observed, is divided in its county representation, Mr. Cross and Colonel Stanley, with their colleagues, maintaining the Conservative pre-eminence in the south-west and north, Lord Hartington and Mr. Leake, with their coadjutors, wresting the north-east and south-east from the Conservatives. Mr. W. H. Gladstone and Mr. Hastings also gained two seats for the Liberals in East Worcestershire, where Sir R. Temple and Mr. H. Allsopp were placed in a minority of about 500. In Ireland, Mr. Parnell's popularity is undiminished. He has been elected for Cork, County Meath, and County Mayo. In County Louth an unfortunate personal dispute has arisen. Mr. A. M. Sullivan has announced that he will resign his seat rather than be the colleague of Mr. Philip Callan; but as Mr. Sullivan has come to be regarded as one of the ornaments of the House of Commons, it is to be hoped the hon. member will reconsider and abandon his intention.

To Wednesday 647 members had been elected—352 Liberals, 234 Conservatives, and 61 Home Rulers.

Captain Frederick G. Frith, Deputy-Governor of Coldbath-fields Prison, has been appointed Governor of Dorchester Prison.

At the annual meeting of the Kent Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, held at Maidstone on Tuesday—Earl Sydney, G.C.B., Lord Lieutenant of the county, in the chair—considerable discussion arose in reference to the recent regulations affecting the position of prisoners' aid societies; and on the motion of Mr. C. Whitehead, J.P., seconded by Viscount Hardinge, a resolution was passed expressing a hope that they would be reconsidered, especially with regard to the sum to be distributed among them, and to the exclusion of prison officers from a share in their management.





THE SCOTCH ELECTIONS: POLLING AT PEEBLES—PROCESSION OF FAGGOT VOTERS.

## ELECTION SKETCHES.

With a very few exceptions, in remote Scottish or Irish constituencies, the general election is finished; and the country begins to recover from the recent political agitation, and from the contention of local and personal claims to share the authority of the representative branch of the Legislature. Our illustrations prepared for this week's publication consist, first, of the sketch of a scene in the theatre of Over Darwen, Lancashire, on the evening of Monday week, at a meeting which was addressed by Lord Hartington, as one of the candidates for North-East Lancashire; and, secondly, that of the polling at Peebles, on the Wednesday, for the joint counties of Peebles-shire and Selkirkshire, where some riotous behaviour was displayed. The election was severely contested between Sir Graham Montgomery, the late Conservative member, and Mr. C. Tennant, the Liberal candidate. A party of seventy alleged faggot voters, who arrived by special train from Edinburgh and Glasgow, were ill-treated by a large mob, although escorted by a numerous body of policemen. There had been a shower of rain previously to the arrival of the train, and the unfortunate "faggots" had a great deal of mud thrown at

them. Sir Graham Montgomery and his two sons were also mobbed and bespattered with dirt, but although stones were freely thrown about, no serious injuries to persons were reported. While ex-Bailie Ker was proceeding to record his vote for Sir Graham Montgomery, he fell down insensible in the polling-booth, and shortly afterwards expired. He was seventy-five years of age. In the evening the election of Mr. Tennant, who had obtained thirty-two votes above Sir Graham Montgomery, was celebrated with much rejoicing. There was a torchlight procession, and effigies of some individuals were burnt. Our sketches at Peebles represent the mobbing and pelting of the faggot voters; and the carrying of two absurd made-up figures, supposed to bear a droll resemblance to gentlemen connected with the less popular party.

The contest in North-East Lancashire, which derived great political importance, like that of Mr. Gladstone in Midlothian, from the position that Lord Hartington holds as one of the leaders of the Liberal party, terminated on Friday last week by his triumphant return, with Mr. R. W. Grafton, their majority over the Conservatives being more than 1300 votes. The result of the poll was declared at a late hour the same evening to an enthusiastic multitude assembled in front of the

Townhall at Blackburn, and Lord Hartington briefly addressed them with an expression of his thanks, and a promise that the Liberal party would do their best for the welfare of the country. His Lordship remarked with satisfaction that the present contest, though arduous and exciting, has been carried on in a fair, honourable, and truly English manner. "There has been, I believe," said Lord Hartington, "little personality, little abuse, little ill-feeling." This testimony may perhaps be applied, in general, to most of the elections for large constituencies in England, Scotland, and Wales, both in towns and in counties, during the ordeal that has nearly ended at the hour of our writing. It has been only in a few petty boroughs and third-rate towns like Great Marlow, Shaftesbury, Dorchester, Leamington, and Rotherham, that any disorders or scenes of violence and outrage have taken place. We cannot remember, since the Reform Act of 1832, a General Election which was conducted with more propriety and good order; and we are disposed to regard this as the sign of an improved state of manners and intelligence, if not of morals, among the youth of the present generation, from the effect of Mr. Forster's Education Act and the working of the Board Schools. It is

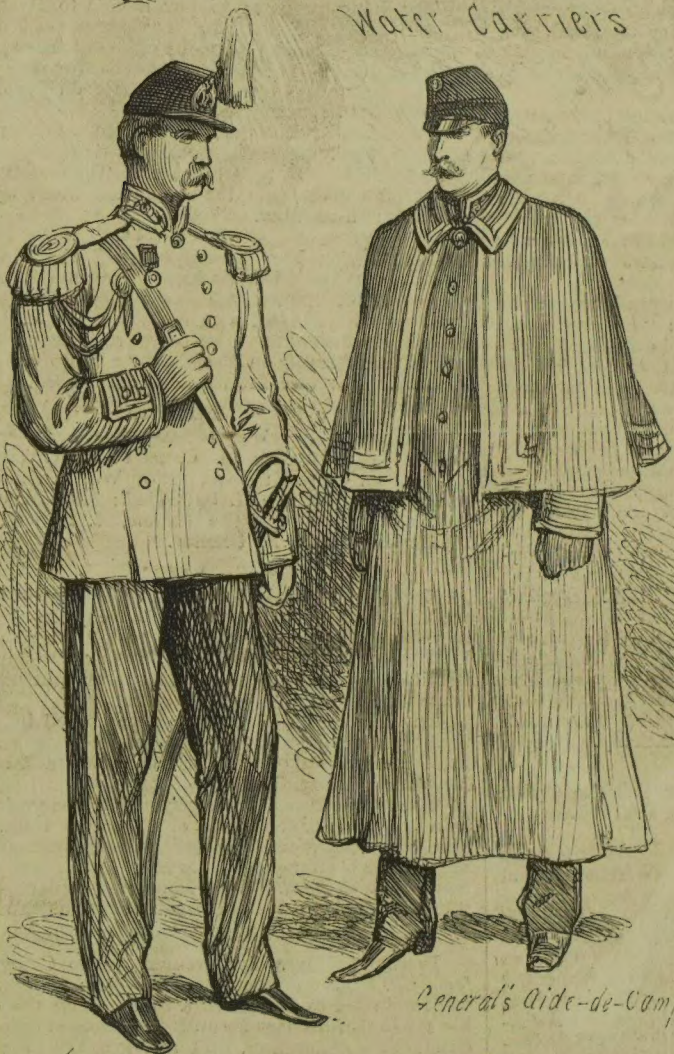




Water Carriers



A Street Tea

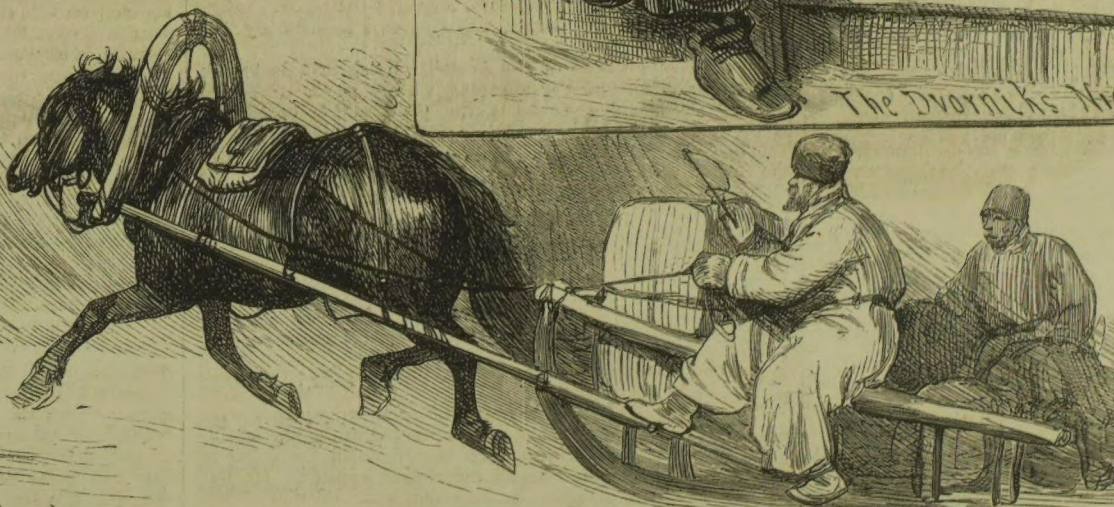


Staff Officer

General's Aide-de-Camp



The Dvorniks Night Watch



Heavy Goods Sledge



well known that disorderly street mobs in England are mainly composed of young fellows between sixteen and twenty-two years, and the majority of those now within that limit of age may be supposed to have had the benefit of school discipline and instruction far superior to what could be obtained by their forefathers. The monstrous excesses formerly practised without shame or restraint at election times, and of which some reminiscences were lately mentioned, have now become a matter of the past, like bull-baiting, prize-fighting, and the notorious indecencies of Greenwich or Bartholomew Fair. Social progress has undoubtedly made a great advance during the reign of Queen Victoria, and we are happy to believe that it has gone on at a very fair rate since the Gladstone Ministry of 1869, not interrupted by the Disraeli-Beaconsfield Ministry formed in 1874. And this, after all, is the best ground of hope for sound political progress likewise, through all change of Administrations besetting the Parliamentary tenure of power in a Constitutional Realm.

### RUSSIAN SKETCHES.

The characteristic varieties of popular life, habits, and manners in the cities of St. Petersburg and Moscow, have more than once afforded subjects for the pencils of our travelled Artists. Another page of figures observed and delineated in that country, which still retains, beyond most parts of Europe, some national peculiarities of costume and a primitive style of doing common things in the way of domestic business, finds place in this week's publication. The "dvornik," or nocturnal door-keeper, seated on the steps of an aristocratic town mansion, with his staff and lantern, and bearing the winter night cold as he may in his thick furled great coat and woollen cap, has lately been put more on the alert by the panic of Nihilist conspiracies and the attempted blowing up of the Czar's own Palace. It is to be hoped that Count Loris Melikoff's door is vigilantly guarded; and this humble janitor, of a civilian and mere plebeian class, may feel himself responsible there for the safety of the Russian Empire, not less than the Field-Marshal or General of high degree, whose staff officers are seen in mutual converse at a little distance apart. The institution of ready, cheap, and easy tea-drinking, which prevails everywhere in Russia, might perhaps be imitated by England, if Russophobes will permit us to say so, with some advantage to the promotion of sobriety and temperance. The tea, as our readers will perceive, is poured directly from a sort of urn, called a "samovar," in which it has been kept hot upon a chafing-dish or spirit-lamp; it is drunk without milk, only sweetened by a lump of sugar and flavoured also with a slice of lemon. We have no doubt those girls and boys in the street find it a palatable beverage, and it is certainly much better than our ginger-pop, let alone the sarsaparilla on sale at the great door of Westminster Abbey. Our Artist's Sketches further present to view the method by which two men in Russia contrive, with a pole and sling, to carry one small cask of water up and down the city; and the sort of vehicle that is used for the conveyance of merchandise when the streets are covered with snow.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

#### FRANCE.

The election to replace M. Albert Grévy, the Governor-General of Algeria, in the representation of Besançon, took place on Sunday. M. Beauquier, Radical, obtained 3580 votes, and M. Ordinaire 2532. A second ballot will be necessary, the majority polled being insufficient.

By 23 votes out of 25 the Academy has chosen M. Jules Simon as its representative in the Superior Council of Public Instruction. M. Renan obtained one vote, and there was a *bulletin blanc*.

M. Clémenceau, the Radical Deputy for Montmartre, addressed his constituents on Sunday at Paris. There were between three and four thousand people present, chiefly of the working class, and Citizen Prinquet, a Communist, who is still undergoing punishment in New Caledonia, was proclaimed "honorary chairman." M. Clémenceau complained of the delay in legislating on municipal government, the press, public meetings, and reduction of military service; predicted that the recent decrees would be evaded by the Jesuits, while the other orders would obtain authorisation; and said that the real remedy was separation of Church and State, with liberty of association. M. Clémenceau also condemned the principle of a Second Chamber.

The *République Française* publishes an article on the religious question, in which it denounces not merely the Jesuits and the non-authorised congregations, but even the Roman Catholic Church itself, as the sworn foe of the Republic.

M. de Freycinet has ordered the foreign Envoys henceforth to style themselves, not Ambassadors or Ministers of France, but of the French Republic.

The death is announced of M. Theodore Gudin, the sea-painter, in his seventy-eighth year. He began exhibiting at the Salon in 1822, and was long known in Paris circles by his literary and artistic receptions. There are eighty of sea-pieces at Versailles, and in the Paris Exhibition of 1867 figured his picture of "Queen Victoria's Arrival at Cherbourg."

One of the few survivors of the Grand Army, General Marcel, died recently at the age of eighty-nine years.

#### SPAIN.

The Congress of Deputies have approved the Government decree fixing the strength of the permanent army in Cuba at 40,000 men, and have limited the floating debt of the island to 6,000,000 piastres, except in the event of unforeseen circumstances. By a vote of 73 against 45 the Congress have adopted article 14 of the Cuban Budget, providing for the liquidation of all debts owing by the Cuban Treasury. The liquidation accounts are to be submitted to the Cortes.

The Council of Ministers on Saturday night finally decided that the sentence on the regicide Otero should be carried out, and on Sunday the King signed the death warrant. The sentence was executed on Wednesday.

#### ITALY.

The Ministerial nominee for the presidency of the Chamber, Signor Coppino, was on Tuesday elected by 174 votes against 144 given to Signor Zanardelli. There were twenty-four blank papers.

The Chamber of Deputies is discussing the war estimates.

#### HOLLAND.

The King and Queen have left the Hague to reside for six weeks in retirement at the rural palace, Het Loo.

The Second Chamber adopted on Monday the Convention with the Belgian Government relative to the Canal of Terneuzen and the purchase of the Antwerp-Rotterdam Railway.

The latest publication of the Netherlands Statistical Society shows that the entire population of the Netherlands provinces at the close of the year 1878 has been estimated at 3,924,792. Of these, more than 1,400,000 belonged to the provinces of North and South Holland alone. Since the year 1829 the

population of the Northern Netherlands has increased by more than 1,300,000.

#### GERMANY.

The Crown Princess of Germany dined privately with Sir Augustus and Lady Paget at the British Embassy at Rome last Saturday. The dinner party also included Count Seckendorff, Countess Calkreuth, in attendance on her Imperial Highness, the German Ambassador, the Duchess Massimo, with her daughter, Donna Maria Massimo, and the Duke Ripalda. The Crown Princess arrived at Naples on Tuesday.

The Emperor William has issued a Cabinet Order, in which, while recognising the difficulties of Prince Bismarck's position, he declines to relieve him of his office, and calls upon him to prepare proposals for bringing about a Constitutional solution of such a conflict of duties as led to the recent resignation.

The German Federal Council on Monday adopted a resolution declaring receipts for post-office orders and remittances liable to a stamp duty, thus reversing the previous vote which led to the resignation of Prince Bismarck.

The German Parliament yesterday week discussed the second reading of the Army Bill. Herr Richter, of the Progressist party, moved an amendment to the effect that the number of men with the colours should be fixed annually in the military budget; that the one-year volunteers should be included in that number; and, finally, that the Imperial Chancellor should be called upon to present a bill in the course of next Session limiting the term of service of the infantry to two years. The motion was supported by the Progressists, the Centre party, and a few National Liberals; but it was ultimately rejected. Herr von Stauffenberg next proposed to restrict the operation of the Army Bill to three years, but this motion was also lost by 180 votes to 104. Paragraphs 1 and 2, fixing the peace strength of the army to March 31, 1888, at 427,270 men, were then adopted by 186 to 96 votes. During the debate, Herr von Kamecke, the Minister of War, declared that the bill owed its origin not only to the present political situation, but to reasons of a lasting character. A permanent military budget could alone give the army stability and confidence in itself. Herr Rickert, a National Liberal, who spoke at considerable length, ended his address by declaring that the strengthening of the army was of the highest importance to the nation, and must not be made a party question. There existed in Germany no party which wished to weaken the defensive power of the Fatherland, and it was the desire of the whole nation to uphold with a mighty hand the possessions which Germany had acquired, and to maintain peace.

On Saturday the debate on the second reading of the Army Bill was concluded. A motion to exempt the clergy from liability to military service was rejected, and a motion that they should not be exempt from the Ersatz reserve drill was agreed to. Field Marshal Count von Moltke voted for the motion. A resolution proposed by Herr Bühler urging the Imperial Chancellor to bring about a congress of States with a view to promoting a general disarmament was almost unanimously rejected.

Herr Bühler had previously had a correspondence on the subject with Prince Bismarck, who wrote: "I regret being too much occupied with urgent and practical concerns to have any time left for the contingencies of a future which I am afraid neither of us will live to see. Only after you have won our neighbours for your plans shall I or any other German Chancellor be in a position to attend to such like suggestions in relation to this country and its purely and permanently defensive position. But even then I fear nations will find it difficult to supervise each other's military preparations and to create a board able and willing to exercise and enforce an effectual military control."

Pauline Luca, is drawing enormous audiences to the Opera-House, Berlin. Last Saturday evening she appeared in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," while "Carmen" and "Mignon" will claim her efforts during the present week.

The Exhibition of Manufactures, Agriculture, Forestry, and the Fine Arts will be opened at Düsseldorf on May 9. It will be the largest ever held in Germany, being fully equal in extent to that of Sydney. The products exhibited will be of exclusively German origin. It is stated that the Crown Prince will probably conduct the opening ceremony.

#### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

It is officially stated that the Emperor and the Crown Prince will be present at the manoeuvres to be held at Lemberg in the autumn.

A Bill was introduced in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet last week authorising the Government to conclude a loan to defray the expenses of the works necessary for regulating the waters of the Theiss and rebuilding portions of the town of Szegedin. The Bill empowers the Minister of Finance to issue a lottery loan of 40,000,000 fl., of which 25,000,000 are to be employed in the works on the Theiss, and the remaining 15,000,000 in rebuilding Szegedin. The loan is to bear interest, payable in paper, at the rate of 4 per cent, and is to be redeemable within fifty years. The emission will take place in successive instalments until 1882. In Tuesday's sitting M. Pechy, ex-Minister of Public Works, was elected President by 172 votes against 62.

In the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath last week the Government asked for a supplementary grant of 10,000 florins to defray the expenses of the participation of Austria in the Melbourne Exhibition.

The debate upon the Budget was continued on Monday in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath. During the discussion Baron Kriegsau, Minister of Finance, spoke, dwelling upon the difficult position in which the Government were placed by the unjust attacks made upon them. He declared that the Government, in framing the estimates, had avoided being too sanguine, and pointed out that this year's yield from the Customs duties, up to the present time, had already exceeded that of last year by 2,000,000 florins. The Ministry had last October propounded a distinct financial programme, and they had been indefatigable in their efforts to establish a financial equilibrium. If all parties united their endeavours they would succeed in attaining that end.

On Tuesday the Lower House rejected the vote in the Estimates for secret service money by 154 to 152 votes. Before the vote was taken the Left declared their intention not to grant any secret service money, because of their unanimous distrust of the policy of the present Ministry.

#### RUSSIA.

A change for the better has taken place in the condition of the Empress. Prayers are being read in the churches for her recovery.

General Scobeleff, a St. Petersburg telegram states, started on Sunday for Minsk, on his way to Tiflis. The *Vyedomosti* says that in consequence of alarms on the Chinese frontier, Vice-Admiral Aslenbegoff, the commander of the Russian Pacific squadron, has been recalled, and that his successor will set out shortly.

The Russian preparations against China are increasing. Five war-ships are already in Chinese waters, and it is intended to dispatch thither five others.

Prince Gortschakoff is in a critical state. He has been visited by the Emperor, who afterwards caused the two sons of the Prince to be summoned to St. Petersburg by telegraph.

The Czar has presented Councillor Putin with a valuable diamond ring to mark his appreciation of the Councillor's services in discovering and suppressing the secret printing establishment in the Meshtshanskaya, a district of St. Petersburg. Secretary Momodovskij, who distinguished himself on the same occasion in a subordinate capacity, has been rewarded with the gift of a Fourth-Class Order of St. Vladimir.

A railway collision occurred on Friday night last week, seventy-four versts south of Moscow, between a passenger-train and a goods-train. Ten carriages were destroyed, three persons being killed and six injured.

#### SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

After a protracted debate the Swedish First Chamber adopted, by 88 against 41 votes, the first paragraph of the Army Bill, extending to forty years the age up to which men are liable to military service.

The Second Chamber having rejected the Army Bill by 121 against 75 votes, the Ministry resigned, and Count Arvid has been charged with the formation of a new Cabinet.

The Norwegian Storting has adopted the new law upon bills of exchange.

#### TURKEY.

The Budget, it is announced, contains no reduction in the Sultan's civil list. Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, the Minister of the Interior, denies that Said Pasha proposed, and that he opposed, a reduction in the civil list. A *Daily News* telegram from Constantinople says that the result of the English elections has created intense excitement. "The news of the Liberal triumphs," the correspondent says, "has been received by the Greeks, the oppressed nationalities, and the non-official Turks as England would receive news of a great victory gained by her army. A great panic has seized on the whole Turkish Government, and the Sultan is said to have sent for his confidential advisers, and asked how England is to be conciliated."

The Roumelian Provincial Assembly have passed a vote of censure upon M. Schmidt, the Director-General of the Finances. The Session has been prorogued until the 17th inst.

#### GREECE.

The King proposes to pay a visit to Denmark shortly. M. Tricoups, the Premier, has introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies respecting the executive powers of the Regency during his Majesty's absence abroad.

The Queen gave birth to a daughter on the 7th inst. Her Majesty and the infant are doing well.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted the bill for the abolition of tithes, and an animated debate is now proceeding respecting a tax to be substituted for them. The Government propose a tax on cattle, while the Opposition insist upon the substitution of a land tax.

#### ROUMANIA.

The Session been prolonged until the 22nd inst. The Chamber has voted the Budget without modification. It has also voted M. Rosetti, its President, 150,000f. as a reward for his past services, and a monthly pension of 1100f. for the remainder of his life. The commercial treaty with England passed the Chamber on Tuesday by a majority of more than 50 votes. The Vice-Presidents have resigned.

#### BULGARIA.

The new Bulgarian Ministry has been constituted as follows:—President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Gancoff; Minister of War, General Erenroth; Minister of Finance, M. Caraveloff; Minister of Justice, M. Stoyanoff; Minister of the Interior, M. Ticheff; Minister of Public Instruction, M. Gazelev.

#### EGYPT.

The Khedive has left for a month's tour in Lower Egypt, and extensive preparations for his reception are being made by the inhabitants.

The Government has decided upon occupying the coast of the Red Sea as far as Cape Guardafui, and has appointed a Governor.

The Council of Ministers have accepted in principle the final convention for the settlement of the questions pending in reference to the Domain Lands submitted to them by Messrs. de Rothschild.

The total amount for the payment of the preference coupon is in the hands of the Caisse of the Public Debt. A commission, composed of four members, among whom is Mr. Auckland Colvin, has been appointed to administer the registration and assessment of land. The commission replaces Stone Pasha, who has hitherto acted as director of that department.

#### AMERICA.

President Hayes has transmitted to Congress a report from Mr. Evarts stating that the American Minister to China was instructed on the 9th inst. to ascertain the disposition of the Pekin Government regarding methods of relief from excessive Chinese emigration, with a view to the opening of negotiations on this subject. Mr. Evarts adds that the Minister's overtures have been amicably accepted, and that a satisfactory solution is expected.

The House of Representatives on Tuesday adopted by a party vote the amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill, forbidding the employment of troops as police at elections.

The Foreign Committee of the House of Representatives have reported a resolution authorising President Hayes to open negotiations with France, Spain, Austria, and Italy for the removal of the restrictions on the importations of American tobacco into those countries.

Two hundred and sixty-two out of 757 delegates composing the National Republican Convention have been chosen, with the following preferences for President:—Grant, 155; Blaine, 52; Edmunds, 14; Sherman, 8; Washburn, 3, and unknown, 30.

On the question of the Inter-Oceanic Canal, the committee of the San Francisco Board of Trade have recommended the adoption of the Nicaragua route.

The Republican candidates have been elected to the State offices in Rhode Island; the Republican party have also a large majority in the State Legislature.

The directors of the National Rifle Association in New York have resolved to offer the Centennial Trophy for international competition, excluding, however, separate Scotch and Irish teams. The association has accepted the invitation of the Irish Rifle Association to send a team to Ireland in June next to compete for the international trophy.

The Bureau of Statistics reports that 21,658 immigrants arrived at New York last month, against 5965 in March, 1879. The number of immigrants during the first quarter of the present year was 35,825.

#### CANADA.

A debate took place in the Dominion House of Commons on the 7th inst. on a motion for granting shares of the Fishery Award to the maritime provinces. Sir J. A. Macdonald, the Premier, said, in reply, that it was the duty of the Dominion Government to protect the fishery rights of Canada from aggression on the part of Americans, with whom in a few



years a new settlement would be necessary. He maintained, further, that the British North American Act of 1877 vested the control of the inland and seacoast fisheries of Canada in the Dominion Government, who incurred all the expense incidental to their protection, and that therefore the award belonged to the Dominion Government. The Premier concluded by moving an amendment in this sense. By a vote of 126 votes to 30, the House adopted the amendment moved by Sir John A. Macdonald.

Sir S. L. Tilley, the Finance Minister, announced that the Government intended to spend 20,000,000 dols. during the next two years, and 5,000,000 dols. yearly afterwards, in the construction of the Pacific Railway. He estimated the cost of the road from Lake Superior to the Pacific coast at 60,000,000 dols., and said that the revenue derived from the railway would more than pay all the interest on the cost of construction.

The Supreme Court of the Dominion has decided that the Canada Temperance Act is constitutional.

General Sir P. L. Macdougall has arrived from England and assumed the chief command of the forces in Canada.

The British Columbian Legislative Assembly was opened on the 5th inst. by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. A. N. Richards, who, in his speech on the occasion, regretted that no provision had been made for the Esquimaux-Nanaimo section of the Pacific Railway, and asked the assistance of the House to secure the completion of the work. The Lieutenant-Governor also urged the necessity of legislative restriction upon Chinese immigration. The Legislature has sustained the Government by a vote of 18 to 6 on the address in reply to the Governor's speech.

The Nova Scotian Legislature has authorised the Government to borrow 500,000 dols. for the public service. The House of Assembly has been prorogued.

The Congress was opened on the 1st inst. President Diaz in his speech on the occasion congratulated the Deputies upon the internal situation, and stated that relations with the United States were cordial, and with other Powers satisfactory.

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, accompanied by his staff, arrived at Maritzburg on Saturday last.

According to intelligence from Cape Town, dated March 23, telegraphed from Madeira, the revenue of the Transvaal for the quarter exceeded that of the same period of the past year by £15,000. A new mining ordinance has been promulgated, establishing fixity of tenure of claims in the diamond mines. There was no news of importance from Basutoland.

#### INDIA.

The Viceroy was to leave Calcutta for Simla on Monday, and it appears therefore that he is prepared, if requested, to retain office until the arrival of his successor. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says that the progress of the General Election continues to be watched in India with great interest, and its probable effect on the Afghan policy forms the main topic of discussion in the press and in conversation. Later news from England respecting the speeches of the Liberal leaders has removed the impression which existed a week ago that the first act of the Liberal Ministry would be to abandon Afghanistan—and, once convinced that the Afghan and Central Asian policy will not be reversed, Anglo-Indians will look upon the change of Ministry with comparative equanimity. The native papers of the Presidency towns express great delight at the Liberal victory, the present Government being unpopular with the natives.

The Cabul correspondent of the *Times* states that the principal chiefs and sirdars belonging to the opposition party at Ghuznee arrived at Cabul on Sunday. General Mohammed Jan, who had not yet arrived, had promised to come shortly; but whether he comes in or not is said to be of small importance, as the great majority of the party which adhered to him have come in. The correspondent says:—"There is no doubt that the first request of the chiefs will be for the restoration of Yakoub Khan, and, failing him, for Moosa Khan, his son. They will be told that the Government has decided against the former, and it is hardly likely that Moosa Khan will be accepted. A Durbar will be held to-day (Sunday), at which the insurgent chiefs and sirdars and people of Cabul will be invited to attend. To-morrow a strong brigade will march from Cabul in the direction of Maidan, eventually intended to co-operate with General Stewart's Candahar force."

A Durbar was held on Tuesday at Cabul, at which the intentions of the British Government were formally declared by Sir F. Roberts and Mr. Lepel Griffin to the assembled sirdars and chiefs. These are that the army will withdraw whenever the chiefs can agree upon a ruler whose rule is likely to be stable and friendly to England. The only absentees were Mohammed Jan and the ex-Governor of Jellalabad. The demeanour of all present (the *Times* correspondent says) was respectful and friendly, and the way has been paved for a favourable solution of the question. The uncertain factor is now Abdurrahman, whose views and intentions must soon be declared.

An order has been issued notifying, for the information of officers at Candahar, or on the line of the communications between Candahar and Sibi, who are now engaged as newspaper correspondents, that they must arrange to be relieved of these duties by May 10.

The *Times* correspondent at Candahar telegraphs—"All is quiet in Candahar and the neighbourhood. The public recognition of Sirdar Shere Ali Khan as Wali of Southern Afghanistan is delayed until the arrival of the presents sent to him by the Viceroy, but the fact of his appointment is commonly known, and apparently gives satisfaction. The latest news of Abdurrahman shows that his success in Turkestan has been considerable, and that he has been generally well received by the people."

#### THE NEW VICTORIAN MINISTRY.

The address of Mr. James Service, the new Premier, to his constituents, containing the programme of his Cabinet, states that the Government intends to propose the scheme of reforms previously advocated by Mr. Service. It has not yet been decided whether the franchise will be on the basis of the ratepayers' roll. It is proposed to empower the Legislative Council to expunge items involving questions of public policy from the Appropriation Act, and to deal with them in a separate bill. Mr. Service proposes to cut up the Mallee Scrub into small blocks, which will be rented to the highest bidder. Agricultural areas will, however, remain unaffected, and squatters will continue to hold land, which will be open to selection as required. The Ministerial programme further announces bills regarding irrigation and mining on private property. The railways will be placed under the control of a commission or board. Reforms will be proposed in the civil service in the direction of reducing the salaries of all classes of public officials, such reduction, however, only to apply to those appointed subsequently to the passing of the bill. Pensions will be totally abolished in the case of civilians, who will be required to insure their lives. Mr. Service estimates

the deficit to the end of the present financial year at £364,000. Government officials will be prohibited from taking any part in politics. The Government, while endeavouring to relieve the farmers and miners, does not propose to make any change in the policy of protection, neither will it interfere with the present system of education. The question of the payment of members of the Assembly is not referred to in Mr. Service's address.

On the 8th inst., the anniversary of the death of Sir Anthony Panizzi, a commemorative tablet was unveiled, by desire of the Town Council of Brescello, on the house where Sir Anthony was born.

Arrangements have been made for resuming the direct mail service between this country and Newfoundland, by means of packets sailing once a fortnight from Queenstown to St. John's, Newfoundland. Mails for Newfoundland were made up in London on the evening of Tuesday, and henceforward will be made up every second Tuesday evening until further notice.

The Postmaster-General notifies that the Cotepaxi, steamship, Orient Steam Navigation Company, leaving Plymouth on the 17th inst. for Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, will take letters and newspapers for all Australian and New Zealand colonies if specially addressed, "Per Orient steamer, via Plymouth," and posted in London on or before the evening of Friday, the 16th inst.

The *Aurora*, the organ of the Vatican, states that the Pope, when conversing familiarly on Sunday with the cardinals, bishops, and prelates, who came to congratulate his Holiness on the occasion of the fête-day of St. Leo, spoke of France in terms of affection, and expressed the compassion he felt for her in the evil path to which she was being driven by men who, forgetting the old glorious traditions of France, were preparing her for a deplorable future.

The long litigation over the Maxwell grant in New Mexico was recently ended by a foreclosure sale of the entire property, under a decree of Chief Justice Prince. This finally sets at rest the title to nearly 2,000,000 acres of the most valuable mineral and grazing land in New Mexico. It includes about 8000 acres of well-watered grazing land, over 600 acres of surveyed coal land, and the famous Moreno Valley placer mines, besides several gold quartz mines, including the Aztec mine. Ratan Pass, which is the natural inlet from the north-east to the territory in litigation, is included. The aggregate of the mortgages and interest held by Dutch bondholders was about 8,000,000 dols. A United States patent has been secured, and arrangements are to be perfected for a reorganization of the company to develop the territory, to be controlled by a board of four Americans and four Dutch directors. The four Americans selected are Mr. Sherwin, N. K. Fairbank (a wealthy landowner, of Chicago), George M. Pullman, and George B. Carpenter. The property is situated in the north-east corner of New Mexico, with 200,000 acres across the line in Colorado.

According to a telegram to the *Standard*, a further despatch has been received at Thyetnyo from the Burmese Government, and it is believed that it has come to the decision to meet the wishes of the British Government. In consequence of this change of front it is anticipated that early permission will be given to the Embassy, that was stopped at Thyetnyo six months ago, to proceed to Calcutta. The despatch adds that King Theebaw is not dead of smallpox, as has been reported. The heir apparent has, however, died from that disease.—A *Daily News* despatch from Rangoon gives the following explanation of the recent massacres at Mandalay:—"When the city was built human sacrifices were offered up. A new monarch usually has a new capital. The evil spirits are irritated that there has been no change of capital, the virtue of the old sacrifices being gone. They have plagued the city with smallpox. To appease them the astrologers declared it necessary to offer up 700 lives—men, women, boys, girls, pounhas, priests, and foreigners. A hundred each of all ranks were buried alive under the towers of the city walls. This was done by order of the King. An attack was made on the Roman Catholic convent unsuccessfully. The telegram adds that a frightful panic prevails at Mandalay, and the people are leaving by hundreds. The Burmese Ambassador, who was not allowed to proceed to Calcutta, and is still in British Burmah, has (a *Standard* telegram says) published a denial of the reported massacres at the capital."

#### "A PASSAGE-BOAT ON THE SCHELDT."

In this picture, by the late Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., which is in the National Collection at South Kensington, the artist has exerted his power of combining with the natural aspects of the waters and the atmosphere a vivid presentment of subjects of human and social interest. There is nothing very picturesque in the shores of the great estuary or inlet that forms the aquatic gate of entrance to the Netherlands; but ships and boats, with the people aboard of them, more especially in the neighbourhood of their homes, wearing the dress, and bearing in their hands the familiar utensils of common town or country life, have always a certain piquancy of effect. To be afloat in such mixed company, even in a Thames penny steamer, and to pass among the stately fleet of the mercantile marine, with their mighty capability of speeding across the ocean and conveying thousands of tons of commercial cargo, is an experience very often repeated, but which has ever its stimulating influence on certain minds. Going anywhere by water, if it be only in a clumsy barge to a Dutch or Flemish market-town, is something of a change when we are tired of the high-road and the railroad, the screeching locomotive and clattering train, the jolting diligence or stifling omnibus, or the fatiguing labour of our nether limbs instead of vehicular accommodation. The particular features to be noticed and admired in Mr. Stanfield's picture will not fail of due appreciation by the cultivated taste of our readers. They will observe, without needing our help, the grandeur of its cloud forms and movements, the breadth of its atmosphere, and the gently lifting surface of its water; as well as the quaintness of the vessels, which must at once be recognised by every one who has made the trip to Antwerp, and the figures of men and women in the costume of their class, quietly voyaging to a not distant haven.

Two years ago the nation was lamenting the loss of the ill-fated Eurydice in a sudden gale off the Isle of Wight, and now there are fears for her sister training-ship the *Atalanta*. With regard to this vessel the Admiralty has issued a statement to the effect that she left Bermuda on Jan. 31 for England; that nothing has since been heard of her; that she was then sound and in good condition, ably commanded and manned, and with ample water and provisions. The *Salamis* despatch-vessel has been sent from Gibraltar to the Azores to make inquiries for the *Atalanta*, and the ships of the Channel Squadron have received orders with a similar object. There is still ground for hope, according to the official statement, that the missing vessel may be only dismayed, and may yet arrive in safety.

#### REMINISCENCES OF THE DISTRICT OF ST. CLEMENT DANES.

The district of St. Clement's has many memories, and it is closely connected with the famed Hogarth. Thus, in the vestry-hall of the church still hangs Kent's altar-piece, that Hogarth so ridiculed by his clever "Key," in which, alluding to the lower limb of the "Angel tuning the harp," he writes below it, "F, the inside of his leg, but whether right or left is not yet discovered;" while the place, Clare-market, in which that hall is situated, was where the butchers lived, who—as is shown in his picture of "The Marriage of the Industrious Apprentice"—noisily serenaded newly-married folk with marrow-bones and cleavers; and in the same locality dwelt one whose face he figured in his "Undertakers' Arms," namely, Mrs. Mapp, the bonesetter, that sturdy woman whose strong arm was equalled by her strength of language. The scene of another picture of his, "Gin Lane," is within bowshot, too, of that same quarter, as is also that of one other, "The Idle Apprentice," as it was whilst gambling; during service in St. Giles's churchyard—which faces the spot depicted in the "March to Finchley"—that the lad was caught by the beadle; that churchyard where is still a large square tomb with this inscription on it—"The tomb of Richard Pendrell, the preserver of the life of King Charles the Second"—poor "Trusty Dick" of Boscobel.

The district, indeed, is full of recollections. Thus, the "Black Jack" tavern, too, close by Clare-market, where formerly was the town house of the Earls of Clare, was the resort of that man of "merry memory" Jo Miller, for whom Hogarth designed the "ticket" when he took his benefit at Drury Lane and played the part of Whittell; and in St. Clement's graveyard was he buried under a stone inscribed by that rustic rhymist, "Duck, the Thresher," who, being afterwards strangely admitted to holy orders and preferred to the living of Byfleet, in Surrey, became known as "The Thresher Parson," which made Swift satirise him in lines thus ending:—"Thrice happy Duck! employed in threshing stubble, Thy toil is lessened, and thy profits double." Joe's tombstone still exists, and may be seen in the wall of a room in King's College Hospital, as when a part of that building had to encroach on that portion of the burial-ground in Portugal-street, where his old bones lay, the slab was removed and kept.

Another picture by Hogarth here claims our notice—"The Beggars' Opera," as it was in Rich's theatre, close to the graveyard, and facing Lincoln's Inn, that Lavinia Fenton, whom he portrays, played there the part of Polly, a part that made her—as the Duchess of Bolton—the first English actress who was raised to a connection with the Peerage. Nor is she the only actress with whom that spot is associated; for it was in the old Tennis Court, in Vere-street, just by Clare-market, that a female character—it was Desdemona—was played in England for the first time by a lady. The date of this first performance was Dec. 8, 1660; and under date of Jan. 3, 1661, Pepys, who went there, notes "the first time that ever I see a woman come upon the stage," such characters having previously been taken by comely young men or boys, the most celebrated amongst them being Goffe, who was "the woman-actor" of the Blackfriars Theatre.

Rich's Theatre, if tradition is to be trusted, had long been a theatre, as the original building there is said to have been built by Lord Drury for private theatricals; and that it was afterwards used for the same purpose by Lord Craven, who lived in that mansion—Drury House—with Elizabeth, "the Queen of Bohemia," and who died in 1696, at the good old age of eighty-eight. In "Drury-lane" and "Craven-buildings," we have their names; and on a wall at the end of those buildings we saw many years ago that which is now obliterated—namely, the traces of that well-known picture of the Earl on horseback, which there was painted. We have alluded above to "Polly Peachum," whose career, as a Duchess, dates from this locality; and we are thus reminded that she was not the only Duchess from this spot, for by Little Drury-lane—that changed its name to Maypole-alley in 1661, "when the tall maypole first overlooked the Strand"—lived a man who was a furrier, one John Clarges, whose daughter, by marrying General Monk, became the Duchess of Albemarle, who was eventually buried in Westminster Abbey, in the chapel of Henry VII. In connection with marriages, it may here be stated that, in the records of the Church of St. Clement Danes, mention is made of a courageous woman who was there united to her sixth husband, when she was eighty-five years of age!

Clarges' wife, by-the-by—the mother of "Nan, the Duchess"—was one of those notorious characters who were called by Killigrew—in the facetious song that he sang to King Charles—"the five women barbers who lived in Drury-lane;" the song commencing thus: "Did you ever hear the like? Did you ever hear the fame? Of the five women barbers Who lived in Drury-lane;" and which song is said to have amused the King "mightily;" and she was, with them, brought to justice for her misdeameours, through the instrumentality of that celebrated pickpocket Mary Frith, whose name was known as "Cut-purse." She was the woman of whom it is said she was the first one in England who smoked tobacco. She did penance at St. Paul's for riding, in male attire, Banks's performing horse "Morocco" from Charing to Shoreditch; and she was afterwards identified as that mounted "highwayman" who had robbed, amongst many others, General Fairfax, on Hounslow-heath, "of 200 gold jacobuses;" she considering—for, with all her faults, she was the stanchest of Cavaliers—that she was "merely robbing a Philistine who had stolen the crown from her King." That there should be no mistake about her loyalty, she displayed it on one occasion in a singular manner. It was when Charles I., returning from the Border in 1639, passed her house in Fleet-street—she lived there opposite the conduit—that, rushing out, elated with loyalty, she caught his hand and kissed it, and then paid a sufficient sum out of her own pocket, for the conduit to run with wine for the rest of the day. Nor was that the only time she showed her loyalty; for when Wentworth's trial was in progress, she, also at her own cost, sent a bull to be baited at the Bear Garden; and, attending there herself, thus spake up when the "amusement" was about to commence—"Gentlemen, that noble animal, the bull, is named Stafford; the wretched curs going to bait him are named Pym and St. John; and if any one feels offended at what I say, here am I ready to maintain it by sword or cudgel." Her skill in fencing was, however, too well known—as were her strength and courage too—to elicit a reply to her offer.

Shakespearean memories, too, here crop up in the name of Clement's Inn. But as we here are getting on tempting ground, we will quit the subject of St. Clement Danes.

The hospital collections in Sheffield last Saturday amounted to £746.

The Royal Dublin Society's Spring Show was held on Tuesday. Mr. Purdon, of Killcuan, won the Chaloner and Gibbs' Challenge Plate for the best bulls. The Duke of Marlborough visited the show.





"PASSAGE BOAT ON THE SCHELDT." FROM THE PICTURE BY C. STANFIELD, R.A., IN THE SHEEPSHANKS COLLECTION.—SEE PAGE 367.





"HENRY VIII. AND ANNE BOLEYN," BY G. F. FOLINGSBY.—SEE PAGE 370.  
FROM THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART AT MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.



## TALK OF THE WEEK.

The authorities at the Admiralty shake their heads when the safety of the *Atalanta* is discussed. For some time past hope has disappeared from Whitehall, and the probability of the training-ship having put into a port that has no telegraphic communication is considered by those who are best informed to be so extremely unlikely that already the probabilities of an appalling accident are reckoned up to lay beside the records of the ill-fated *Eurydice*. Of the two calamities so sweeping in their death-roll and so sudden in their alarm it is difficult to make a selection. There was something very heartrending in the sighting of the *Eurydice* off the Isle of Wight that fatal Sunday morning when the snow suddenly blotted out the sight of the sea, only to discover, when the storm lifted, that the *Eurydice* was gone; but the surroundings of the fate of the *Atalanta* are wrapped in an impenetrable mystery. It is believed that the old ship, with every soul on board, dropped as surely into the heart of the deep as a stone, making a round ring of trouble for an instant, and then there was not a sign or vestige of her existence. There is something very awful in such a wholesale and sudden entombment. "But thou, thou art sure thou art older than earth; thou art strong for death and fruitful of birth; thy depths conceal, and thy gulfs discover: from the first thou wert, in the end thou art." Thus does Mr. Swinburne invoke the "fair green girdled mother of mine, she that art clothed with the sun and the rain," telling her that she is "fed with the lives of men," and is subtle and cruel of heart, as now when over two hundred lives are mourned. But there is a practical as well as a poetical side to the question.

Which is at fault, thrift or science? Thrift some of the old sailors say who lament the use of wire rigging that lasts so much longer than hemp, but is a fatally difficult foe to grapple with on a sudden emergency when ropes have to be cut away and the decks cleared of the masts. On opening a champagne bottle the string is easily cut; but it is the wire that is the teaser; and just the same rule applies on the capsizing of a huge vessel, and when every second is of consequence. When the *Atalanta* was called the *Juno* she is said to have got on very well with her old masts and her handy rigging, but modern improvements have not, so far as we can tell, saved the ship or the crew. The curious and saddest part of the story is that here was a companion-vessel to the *Eurydice*, a training-ship, and England is lamenting her loss at almost exactly the same season, with an interval of two years. There is another point also urged by old salts, and that is the tendency to man these vessels with sailors who are more scientific than practical. The *Atalanta*, no doubt, contained on board many clever men with profound scientific promise; but the question arises, did her crew handle her properly on an emergency? Many such questions as these are likely to remain unanswered for ever; for as yet the sea has not given up dead or living, and no one knows what form the fatal accident took. The last ascertained fact is that she started from the Bermudas on Jan. 31, and has never been heard of since.

Mr. T. J. Nelson, the popular City Solicitor, has made a very timely and earnest appeal to the county of Surrey authorities in favour of the purchase, for the good of the public, of the disused site of Horse-monger-lane Gaol. Under the Prison Act of Mr. Cross the waste space has been obtained, and is even now advertised for sale for the benefit of the county ratepayers. Pointing to the orderly neatness and settled content of such transformed spots as Leicester-square, that was turned from a dust-heap into a garden, and the pleasant oases in the deserts of St. Paul's-churchyard and Smithfield, Mr. Nelson has no hesitation in expressing his belief that an expenditure in favour of such a playground or resting-place would be positively an economy, and urges the county magistracy and the Metropolitan Board of Works to put their shoulders to the wheel and to change this grim scene of many sorrows, tears, and executions into a smiling garden of contentment and peace. The question of waste spaces is one of intense interest to the public, and naturally calls forth a great deal of sympathy; but, on the other hand, there is a tendency sometimes to be philanthropic at the expense of private and vested interests. A hungry eye is invariably directed towards Lincoln-inn-fields, and the squares, or the West Central District of London, and people are inclined to charge the inhabitants with selfishness if they do not come forward and devote their property for the permanent welfare of the masses. No doubt Lincoln-inn-fields, Russell-square, and all the adjacent inclosures, would make rare playgrounds for the sad little ragamuffins of Holborn and Gray's Inn, but it never occurs to such philanthropic agitators that these places are kept up at great expense by the inhabitants, taxes as high as £5 a year being levied to support gardeners, beadles, and general order. Throw open these squares, and the inhabitants who come for quiet and repose might sing, in the words of the old song, "The peace of the valley is fled." It surely would not be considered selfish if a landed proprietor refused to give up his park and grounds to be cut up into small parochial allotments; and, according to the same reasoning, it is a little hard to jeer and flout at the possessors of these peaceful properties when they do not voluntarily abdicate in favour of shrill-voiced children and tattered mendicants.

The first performance of the celebrated Ober-Ammergau Passion Play is fixed for Sunday, May 17, and, to judge by the advertisements that have already appeared, every opportunity will be given to make this small village in the Bavarian Tyrol the attacking point of all the excursionists in Europe. The curiosity to see so simple and original an entertainment is no doubt very natural, and the descriptions of the still, mysterious, and solemn scene cannot have been read without leaving a very deep and serious impression; but the excitement of the ordinary sight-seer will have to be kept in very serious restraint in order to prevent the danger of vulgarising and ridiculing a very simple and sincere act of devotion. The history of the Passion Play is soon told. In the year 1633 the village of Ober-Ammergau was desolated with pestilence caused by the wars of Gustavus Adolphus, and the inhabitants in their distress vowed to represent "once in ten years for ever" the Death and Passion of Christ. They made a solemn resolution to do this, and, according to the old chronicles, "the plague was stayed." In the last century such representations were common throughout Bavaria, and, of course, they are the origin of the drama in its widest sense; but in 1779, for fear of scandal, they were interdicted by the clergy, with the sole exception of the Play at Ober-Ammergau, which, being under the superintendence of the monks of the neighbouring monastery at Ettal and having a special object, was still permitted to be held. If anyone cares to study the question at greater length, the interesting descriptions by Mr. Henry Blackburn, Mr. Oxenham, and Mr. MacColl will be found to treat the subject exhaustively. When excursion-trains are advertised and tourist parties organised for the Passion Play of 1880, it is inevitable that amongst the miscellaneous assemblage that will be collected in the Bavarian Tyrol much divergence of opinion must exist as to the motive that urges the simple villagers and the ultimate value of the representation. Let it be known, then, that

by preparation, strictness of life, asceticism, and deep earnestness, the village actors who take sacred characters prepare themselves for their task, and that, in these circumstances, it will be simply deplorable if Ober-Ammergau is made this year the debating-ground for sectarian discussion and religious rancour. It would be more charitable if those with strong antagonistic convictions remained away, for fear that any expression of disgust gave unnecessary pain to the great body of deeply earnest spectators.

A gentleman who invites a friend to a good dinner at a club, and, having feasted him to his heart's content, sits down to cards with him and wins his money to the extent of £7000, exercises in a very strange and arbitrary manner the laws of hospitality. The committee of the Hanover Club did not consider, after mature consideration, that this was exactly clubbable conduct, and erased the member's name from the list. The committee of the Naval and Military Club having heard of the matter, did exactly the same thing, whereupon this extremely hospitable gentleman, who, curiously enough, imagined that the whole thing turned upon the question of the sobriety of his guest, appealed to the Master of the Rolls, who is popularly supposed to support all litigious members against the outrages of club committees. But Sir George Jessel, in his lucid fashion, made very short work of this hospitable gambler, and ventured to hint that the club committee would have been within their right to expel the winner of such tremendous stakes even if his friend were as sober as a judge. This idea had not occurred to the litigant, who left the court non-suited; and perhaps the publicity of the trial will act as a warning.

The Emperor of China is not the only person who stakes the happiness of his life upon the existence of a certain tree. Giving himself up to the clutches of superstition, he believes that his dynasty will endure as long as the tree lives, and that his own life depends upon the endurance of a certain sapling that springs from the parent stock. The changing seasons of the year accordingly give him trepidation, and he watches the career of the sapling with feverish anxiety. I know a very excellent lady who in the same kind of way has been followed about in all her wanderings by a currant-bush. In early life the parent bush grew in her father's garden, and slips from the old stem have been transplanted in all the gardens and countries she has visited. She is at present a happy wife and the mother of many children, and a healthy child from the old original currant-bush thrives in a smoky back garden of her old-fashioned London house; but somehow or other she has grown to fancy that her existence depends on the safety of this talisman, and it is painful to watch her anxiety after a storm of wind, or when, at the bursting of spring, she goes to her London garden to see if the currant-bush is dead.

A female Romeo of considerable distinction in Germany has recently swelled the list of obituary notices, and, as it happened, she was not altogether unknown in England. Felicitas von Vestvali, who, having been given by Nature a deep voice and a masculine cast of features, elected to play male characters on the stage, and she appeared for one season, but without much success, at the Lyceum Theatre. It was not exactly a novelty. Charlotte Cushman did the same, and Miss Marriott used to be a very presentable Hamlet at Sadler's Wells. Vestvali went further, however, than Romeo and Hamlet, and actually undertook Othello and other Shakespearian heroes. This curious lady died at Warsaw, in her fiftieth year, and in her own country enjoyed a considerable reputation.

## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

This establishment opened for the new season on Tuesday evening, according to long previous announcement. The details of Mr. Gye's prospectus have already been adverted to by us, and we have now merely to record the opening performance, which consisted of a repetition of "Il Rè di Lahore," the Italian version of M. Massenet's "Le Roi de Lahore," first produced here in July last. The cast on Tuesday was, in its principal features, identical with that of last year, including Mdlle. Turolla as Nair, Mdlle. Pasqua as Kaled, Signor Gayarré as Alim, and M. Lassalle as Scindia. Each of these artists sang with great effect; the last-named having been encored, as heretofore, in the arioso, "O casto fior." In the small part of Indra, the Indian Deity, Signor De Reszke made his first appearance in England. He has a bass voice of good quality, but of his merits it will be more fair to speak after hearing him in a part of greater importance. Signor Silvestri was again the representative of Timoor, the high priest, and Signori Raguer and Manfredi of subordinate characters. The scene of the Indian Paradise, and that of the Royal procession, were displays of the same exceptional stage splendour as before, and the incidental ballet action included the clever dancing of Mdlle. L. Zuliani and the Mdles. Reuters.

Signor Vianesi, who conducted, was warmly received on entering the orchestra. Previous to the opera, the National Anthem was given by chorus and band.

For Thursday "La Favorita" was announced, with Mdlle. Pasqua as Leonora, Signor Gayarré as Fernando, and Signor Graziani as Alfonso; the opera promised for this (Saturday) evening being "Lucia di Lammermoor," with the reappearance, as Lucia, of Madame Albani (for the first time on the stage since 1878), and the début of M. Engel as Edgardo. Of these performances we must speak next week.

Her Majesty's Theatre is to reopen on May 15. Of Mr. Mapleson's programme we must speak hereafter.

The first of Mr. John Boosey's new series of London Ballad Concerts—on Saturday afternoons—took place at St. James's Hall last week, when the performances included Mr. Sims Reeves's fine singing in Beethoven's "Adelaide" and Mr. Blumenthal's "The Message"—other more or less familiar vocal pieces having been effectively rendered by Madame Antoinette Sterling, Misses M. Davies and Damian, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. A. Moore. The members of the London Vocal Union, directed by Mr. F. Walker, contributed some excellent part-singing; and Madame Frickenhaus played some brilliant pianoforte solos with great success. Mr. Sidney Naylor conducted. The second concert is announced for April 24.

Last week's Saturday afternoon concert at the Crystal Palace opened with Beethoven's eighth symphony (in F), in continuation of the serial performance of the whole nine of these works. Miss Anna Mehlig played Liszt's first pianoforte concerto (in E flat), with great success; the other instrumental pieces in the programme having been too familiar to need specification. Miss Marian Mackenzie and Mr. B. McGuckin were the vocalists, the lady having been very favourably received on her first appearance here. With the concert of this week the series will close, Beethoven's choral symphony being a special feature in the selection, which also includes the Jupiter Festival March and chorus from Gounod's "Polyeucte," and a symphonic prelude to Byron's "Manfred," by F. Praeger, given for the first time in England.

The thirty-sixth season of the Musical Union, directed by the veteran John Ella, opened on Tuesday afternoon with an excellent programme, comprising Mozart's string quintet in D; the "Andante" and "Scherzo" from Mendelssohn's unfinished (posthumous) string quartet, op. 81; and Schumann's pianoforte quartet. Signor Papini, who led the two first-named pieces, also played, with much effect, Spohr's charming barcarolle in G. M. Wiener sustained the second violin, M.M. Hollander and Hann the violas, and M. Lasserre was the violoncellist. Mr. O. Beringer played the pianoforte part of Schumann's work very finely, and also gave two unaccompanied solos (by Kirchner and Chopin). The concert was much enjoyed by a numerous audience. The next matinée will take place on April 27.

The first of three Pianoforte Recitals by Mr. Henry Parker took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

The programme of Mr. Faulkner Leigh's second annual concert at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday evening, included Madame Sainton-Dolby's new cantata "The Story of the Faithful Soul;" a new cantata (seria-buffa) by Mr. G. Fox; the late Georges Bizet's second orchestral Suite, "L'Arlésienne;" and various other interesting items, vocal and instrumental.

Dr. Bexfield's oratorio "Israel Restored" was announced for performance at the Royal Albert Hall last Thursday evening (conducted by Mr. W. Carter), with a full band, and the co-operation of Mr. Carter's choir—the vocal solos by Miss A. Williams, Madame M. Cummings, Mr. V. Rigby, and Mr. R. Hilton. The work was produced with great success at the Norwich Festival of 1852.

Miss Alma Sanders gave an evening concert on Thursday at Lancaster Hall, Lancaster-road.

Haydn's "Creation" was given by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) evening, the solo vocalists announced having been Miss Annie Marriott, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley.

The orchestral concerts under Mr. W. Ganz's direction begin this (Saturday) afternoon, when the programme will include two symphonies—Beethoven's No. 5 (in C minor), and the first by Rubinstein (in F major), this latter being given for the first time here. M. Emile Sauret is to play Ernst's violin concerto in F major, and Wieniawski's "Airs Russes;" and vocal pieces are to be contributed by Madame Marie Roze.

Mr. George Gear's annual concert is announced to take place at St. George's Hall next Tuesday afternoon.

The Brixton Choral Society, conducted by Mr. William Lemare, give their last subscription concert of this season next Thursday evening, when Spohr's oratorio "Calvary" will be given, with orchestral accompaniment.

Herr Max Bruch, of Berlin, has been appointed conductor of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society, in succession to Sir Julius Benedict, who has resigned.

## THEATRES.

One of the best of Mr. Byron's comedies was reproduced at the Olympic on Saturday—"Partners for Life" has been revived with perfect success. The revival has not all the advantages of the original cast, when Mr. H. J. Montague played Tom Gilroy and Mr. Compton, Muggles. "The gaiety of nations" has thus too frequently to suffer eclipse in theatrical experience, notwithstanding the general fact that actors are, as a rule, a long-lived race. Always unwillingly we part with old favourites, and hold new comers at a disadvantage. Mr. Edward Terry is now the quaint butler, and Mr. J. D. Beveridge the gay barrister. Miss Fanny Josephs appears in her original part of Emily, the sprightly cousin; and Miss Wiles was at home in the part of the capricious wife. The burlesque of "Robbing Roy" followed, and gave a second opportunity for Mr. Terry to distinguish himself in the course of the evening as the hero. He was well supported by Mr. E. W. Royce as the Dougal creature.

Mr. Buckstone's three-act comedy, "Married Life," has succeeded at the Vaudeville to Mr. Wills's "Cobwebs," which has not been able to secure a long life. The old comedy is well represented on the present occasion, and abounding as it does in humour, abundantly amuses an audience predisposed to comic excitement. Mr. David James as Mr. Coddle enters fully into its spirit, and Mr. Thomas Thorne as Henry Dove is excessively droll. They were admirably supported by the rest of the company.

Miss Emily Faithful will lecture in America during the autumn and winter months on "Modern Extravagance, its Cause and Cure."

## "HENRY VIII. AND ANNE BOLEYN."

In this picture, by Mr. G. F. Folingsby, which has been painted for the National Gallery of Art in the Australian city of Melbourne, two well-known personages of English history are represented, of whom the saddest and most shameful tale is to be told, but who, as the parents of Queen Elizabeth, have found lenient treatment in the pages of Shakspeare, and with succeeding writers of historical romance. The spirit of ecclesiastical partisanship has also inclined many zealous friends of the Protestant Reformation, as by law established in the reign of Henry VIII., to condone the gross crimes of which that selfish profligate and hypocrite was guilty, in putting away a true and faithful wife under pretence of religious scruples, forcing the Church to sanction this foul iniquity, and instantly seizing, by his marriage with Anne, the object of a base and licentious desire. Throughout the series of intrigues consummated by that most unholy union—though it was hallowed with most reverend unction by Archbishop Cranmer—the part of Anne Boleyn could not have been an innocent part; and her conduct then, in supplanting her Royal mistress, was really far worse than the alleged infidelities to Henry which he afterwards made a pretext for killing the woman he had ceased to fancy. These considerations, together with our justly severe opinion of the crafty prelate-courtier, who is discerned in the background of Mr. Folingsby's picture sneaking away from the enamoured pair, yet slyly watching their demeanour to each other, inspire us with very mixed feelings, but without prejudice to the artist's work. It has no small merit as a composition, as our readers will judge from the Engraving; and, during its exhibition by Mr. Wallis, in Pall-mall, it received favourable attention. We are informed that it has reached its destination at Melbourne, and that Mr. Folingsby has settled there, with the best prospects of a successful career.

The annual conversazione of the Society of British Artists was held at the Suffolk-street galleries on Friday evening last, and was numerously attended. A vocal and instrumental concert was given during the evening, the performers (who were well received) being Messrs. Segilman, Gibson, Hervey Thomas, Howell, and Maybrick, and the Misses Josephine Lawrence, Eleanor Burnet, and Adela Vernon. Mr. Alma Tadema has been elected an honorary member of this society.



## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bassett, Charles, to be Rector of Farleigh, Surrey.  
 Beever, W. Sumpter, Curate of Diss; Vicar of Ilundon, Suffolk.  
 Berkeley, Charles James Rowland; Vicar of Warrington.  
 Collier, T.; Vicar of Dovercourt, Essex.  
 Darwall, Leicester J. T.; Chaplain of Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.  
 Garner, E. S., Rector of Tisbury, Surrey; Assistant Diocesan Inspector of Schools, Diocese of Rochester.  
 Godfrey, E.; British Chaplain at Düsseldorf.  
 Haigh, H.; Honorary Canon of Winchester Cathedral.  
 Linton, C. R.; Secretary and Treasurer to Glasgow Diocesan Board of Foreign Missions.  
 Lloyd, William K.; Chaplain to the "Duke of Wellington" for Marine Division at Eastney.  
 Lowe, Josiah B.; Rector of Yoxall, near Burton-on-Trent.  
 Measham, Richard; Chaplain to the Marine Depot, Walmer.  
 Moberly, Walter Allan; Minor Canon of Salisbury Cathedral.  
 Payne, Samuel W.; Chaplain to Plymouth Hospital.  
 Smith, William E.; Chaplain to Chatham Dockyard.  
 Vautier, Canon; Curate-in-Charge of Wolverton, Warwick.  
 Villiers, W. Richard; Vicar of Newborough.  
 Wasdale-Watson, T. W.; Curate of Kegworth, Derby.—*Guardian*.

The *Guardian* announces that the Bishop of Durham has determined on convening a Diocesan Synod. It is to meet on Sept. 21.

At a meeting of the Chapter of St. Paul's, held on Wednesday morning in the Chapter House, the Rev. Canon Gregory was unanimously re-elected Proctor for the Chapter in the new Convocation.

Lord Penzance had before him last Saturday, at Lambeth Palace, the new suit instituted against Mr. Mackonochie, the Vicar of St. Alban's, Holborn, for continuing Ritualistic practices in the Holy Communion Service at that church. His Lordship, after hearing evidence in support of the complaint, reserved judgment.

On Saturday last the new Church of St. Catherine, Feltham, was consecrated by the Bishop of London, who preached on the occasion to a large congregation. The church, the south aisle and tower of which remain to be added, is in the Early Decorated style, the materials being Kentish rag, with dressings of Bath stone. The architects were Messrs. Carpenter and Ingelow. All the seats are free.

On Wednesday week the foundation-stone of the new Church of St. Clement, Broughton-lane, Manchester, was laid by Mrs. Fraser, wife of the Bishop. The site had been given by Mr. Clowes, who has also contributed £3500 towards the cost of the building. Another £3500 has been received from the trustees of the Church of St. Clement, formerly in Stevenson-square and Lever-street, Manchester.

A meeting was held yesterday week, at Shrewsbury, on behalf of the Bishopric of Southwell, the Lord Lieutenant (the Earl of Bradford) presided, and the meeting was addressed by the Bishop of Lichfield, Mr. Stanley Leighton, Archdeacon Allen, and others. It was announced that the sum of £4000 was now raised in the county for the endowment fund of the new see, being two thirds of the share required from Shropshire.

An Order in Council appears in the *Gazette* approving a scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners by which, in order that the income of the see of Durham may continue at £8000 per annum, certain lands now vested in the Bishop, and producing the net average annual income of £2424, shall be transferred to the Commissioners, and other lands now vested in the Commissioners, and producing £1383 annually, should be transferred and become vested in the Bishop of Durham and his successors.

The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament met on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber for their ninety-eighth session, and sat seven hours. There were present—the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, who presided; the Deans of Rochester, Lincoln, and Lichfield; the Master of the Temple, Archdeacons Lee and Palmer, Canon Westcott, Principals Brown and Newth, Professors Hort, Milligan, and Moulton, Dr. Vance Smith, and Prebendary Scrivener—fifteen members in all, with Mr. Troutbeck, the secretary. The company were engaged in the consideration of proposals made with a view of securing harmony of rendering.

Hammerwood church was consecrated Saturday morning last by the Bishop of Chichester. The entire cost of the edifice has been borne and the living endowed by Mr. Oswald A. Smith, of Hammerwood Lodge and Lombard-street. The building is one of considerable architectural beauty, and, from its position on a high and rising ground between East Grinstead and Tunbridge Wells, is a conspicuous object in the landscape. The architect, Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., has chosen the light, flowing style of the fourteenth century, or Early English type. The church has a lofty spire of white stone, and the tower contains a peal of five musical bells. There is a handsome lych-gate of oak at the entrance of the churchyard, and oak has been liberally used throughout the fittings of the edifice.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Open-Air Mission was held on Monday evening in the Lecture Theatre of the Royal Albert Hall, under the presidency of Sir William Muir. The report, which was read by Mr. John Macgregor, hon. secretary, showed there are 398 members of the mission, who occupy 174 preaching-stations in London and the suburbs. It has twenty-one auxiliaries, and held during the year sixty-four conferences of preachers. Its members distributed 681,612 tracts at 329 races, fairs, and other special gatherings. The balance-sheet showed that £1227 had been received, and the expenditure had been £1160. The travelling secretary addressed 553 meetings in sixty-nine towns and villages and travelled 10,228 miles. The cause of the mission was ably advocated by the Rev. Jackson Wray and the Rev. Dr. Wainwright.

The Bishop of Sierra Leone has recently concluded an inspection of the various stations at the Rio Pomo. After holding Confirmations at the large centres, his Lordship held an Ordination at Farrengia, the most important town on the river, on Feb. 22 last, when Mr. David Brown, of Fourah Bay College and Dublin University, was admitted to the Diaconate. This is the first Ordination held in North-West Africa, the former clergy for the Pongas Mission having been educated at Codrington College, Barbadoes. The candidate having been presented to Bishop Cheetham, in the presence of an overflowing congregation, a sermon was delivered in the Susu tongue by the Rev. P. H. Douglin. The preacher stated that during the past four-and-twenty years not merely had a great portion of the Holy Scriptures been translated into Susu, but 800 persons had been baptized at Palangia, 418 at Domingia, 382 at the Isles de Los, over 60 at Rio Nunez, and, during the last five years, 68 in the itinerations of the Missionaries in the interior of the continent; the West Indian Mission to Western Africa was therefore by no means sickly and ready to die, but did not receive the support that it deserved. The secretaries and treasurers are the Rev. W. C. Watson for the Board in the West Indies, and the Rev. George F. Barrow, St. Stephen's, Westminster, for the English Committee.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Gladstone has declined the public reception which many of his ardent admirers desired to give him in London.

The Society of Painters in Water Colours announces a private view next Saturday of its ninety-fourth exhibition.

The date of the removal of Judges' Chambers from Chancery-lane to the new Law Courts in the Strand is fixed for Monday next, the 19th inst.

The Sheriff of London will support the Lord Mayor on the occasion of his presiding at the anniversary festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation on May 11.

The Vestry of Battersea have decided to buy the Earlsfield Estate, consisting of thirty-four acres of ground, for the site of the new cemetery for Battersea.

Sir James Paget presided on the 8th inst. at a dinner given in Willis's Rooms in celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street. Subscriptions to the amount of £1900 were announced.

The twenty-fifth cabmen's shelter erected in London by the Cabmen's Shelter Fund was opened last week in Cromwell-road by the Rev. R. W. Forrest, D.D., Vicar of St. Jude's, South Kensington. In a short address he bore high testimony to the value of the movement.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided on Monday at the reopening of the Hoxton-hall, formerly a music-hall, but now devoted to the promulgation of temperance principles, under the auspices of the Blue Ribbon Army Gospel Temperance Society. The chairman was supported by Mr. G. Palmer, M.P., and Mr. W. Fowler, M.P.

Last year Mrs. Amelia Howell was elected one of the St. Pancras poor-law guardians for No. 2 ward. This year it was determined to oppose her because she was not a resident of the ward, and Mrs. S. W. Andrews, a resident, was nominated. But Mrs. Howell was at the top of the poll and Mrs. Andrews second, so that both are elected.

Mr. Hinde Palmer, M.P., the Treasurer, and the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn entertained at dinner on Tuesday—the Grand day in Easter Term—Lord Houghton, Sir James Paget, Sir George Burrows, and Mr. Anthony Trollope. The Lord Chief Baron, Lord Justice James, Lord Justice Baggallay, and Lord Justice Cotton were among the Benchers present.

At a meeting of the Royal Botanic Society, held last Saturday—Mr. W. F. Low in the chair—the donations reported included a collection of seeds of thirty varieties of Chinese esculent vegetables, presented by the Chinese Ambassador. These will be carefully grown in the society's garden for comparison with the ordinary English vegetables.

A terrible explosion occurred on Monday at Silvertown, near North Woolwich, at the chemical works of Messrs. Burt and Co., by which several men lost their lives and a large number of others were injured. The origin of the disaster is not fully known, but it appears that a still containing 2000 gallons of oil exploded while the men employed by the firm, numbering between three and four hundred, were at work. 20,000 gallons of oil contained in tanks in the yard were also consumed.

The preliminary training of the 2nd Middlesex (Royal Edmonton) Militia, and the 4th Royal South Middlesex, began on Monday morning, the former at Barnet and the latter at Hounslow. The regimental training commences on June 7. Ninety-eight regiments are to be called out for training in England and Wales between now and August, sixteen in Scotland, and forty-five in Ireland, and no less than nineteen regiments are to go under canvas for the full period.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Charity Organisation Society was held on Tuesday afternoon at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Duke of Northumberland. The Earl of Derby moved the adoption of the report, and in doing so bore testimony from personal knowledge to the useful and valuable work which the society had done. It had, he said, helped largely in the detection of impostors, and brought under the notice of the rich a vast mass of suffering which deserved and required relief. Speaking of the need of such an organisation, he remarked that, where great disparities of fortune existed, the consequent tendency to discontent could only be effectually met by continuous efforts on the part of the rich to lessen it, and by practical sympathy.

At the meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society on Tuesday there was an interesting exhibition of new and choice orchids and other plants, also a large collection of daffodils. Gold medals were awarded to Messrs. Veitch for a group of orchids, and to the General Horticultural Company (John Wills and Co.) for a group of plants. Silver Banksian medals were also given to Messrs. Osborn and Sons for a group of plants; Messrs. J. and J. Harper, of Edmonton, for a group of pelargoniums; and Mr. J. Aldous, Gloucester-road, South Kensington, for a group of plants. An extraordinary plant—*Anthurium Andreanum*, exhibited by Mr. Linden, of Ghent—received a first-class certificate from the Floral Committee. During the afternoon Mr. Shirley Hibberd gave a brief lecture on "Daffodils," which he illustrated by specimens of the flowers on the table before him. Seven members were elected.

Last week 2956 births and 1532 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 356, while the deaths were 246 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 4 and 9 in the two preceding weeks, further rose to 13 last week. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 315, 334, and 395 in the three preceding weeks, declined again to 365 last week, and were 91 below the corrected weekly average: 219 resulted from bronchitis and 103 from pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 63 deaths: 57 were the result of negligence or accident, including 15 from fractures and contusions, 7 from burns and scalds, 5 from drowning, 2 from poison, and 19 of infants under one year of age from suffocation.

The annual senior examination for the education prizes offered by the Royal Agricultural Society of England began on Tuesday at its offices in Hanover-square, and was continued each day during the week. Practical agriculture was the subject dealt with on Tuesday, the examiner being Mr. W. T. Carrington, of Croxden Abbey, Uttoxeter. Out of eleven candidates who had entered their names ten presented themselves, as compared with twelve last year, six in 1878, and eight in 1877. The examinations are conducted by means of written papers, and by a *visu voce* examination, at which any member of the society may be present. Every candidate is required to satisfy the examiners in the science (chemistry) and practice of agriculture and in book-keeping, and also in either land surveying or mechanics, as applied to agriculture. Botany, geology, and anatomy are optional subjects. Each candidate obtaining a first-class certificate will thereby become a life member of the society. The following prizes will be awarded to candidates placed in the first class for aggregate merit:—First prize, £25; second, £15; third, £10; fourth, £5. First and second class certificates will also be granted to those placed in the first and second class.

## SKETCHES IN THE FAR WEST.

The vast breadth of the North American Continent in the latitudes of the United States admits of many successive degrees of "Far West," varying in the speaker's geographical intention with the place where he happens to be, and ever shifting to more distant localities as the settlements of a civilised population advance from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. This movement of the American mind, corresponding with the agricultural and other industrial migration of active social enterprise in the direction of "the setting sun," has been less distinctly marked, however, since California became one of the most important States of the Union, taking rank with those which had grown up in the East for two centuries before; and latterly, the Union Pacific Railway has connected San Francisco with New York. Still we may be allowed to borrow that proverbial phrase of "the Far West," in a vague and general sense, for the collective subjects of our Sketches taken here and there among the motley populations of the prairie and Rocky Mountain States. That of Kansas, which lies beyond the Missouri, is nearly in the exact centre of the whole United States' dominion; and next this, on the west side, is the State of Colorado, which has the Rocky Mountains from north to south traversing its middle breadth, and which extends to the border of Utah. Though in the same parallel of latitude, these States differ greatly from one another in their physical characteristics, and not less in the habits and occupations of their people. The fertile arable soil and mild climate of Kansas, which are scarcely surpassed by any country in the world, have made it one of the most inviting fields of agricultural settlement. It was fiercely contended for, some thirty years ago, between the free-soil party and emigrant farmers of New England, who were resolved to forbid the introduction of slavery here, and the cotton-planting and slave-holding interest of the Southern States, who meant to annex the Kansas territory to their sectional system. That political phase of the controversy has been terminated by the Civil War and the legal emancipation of the slaves throughout the Union. But large numbers of the poor negroes in the Lower Mississippi States, who are still exposed to cruel distress by local misrule and personal ill-treatment, have lately sought refuge in Kansas, travelling long distances, in an almost destitute condition, to reach the land which bears a traditional fame of justice and mercy, and of inviolate freedom, secured to their oppressed race. Such a party of homeless wanderers, with their little children seated beside them, one girl reading her school New Testament, one baby playing with a toy-rattle, is represented at the top of the page. In the centre is a scene of the early gold-seeking operations on the "placers," or surface-diggings, of Colorado, where immense mineral riches of different species have been discovered, and of which, including its celebrated silver mines, we shall have further occasion to speak. Beneath this is the encampment of an emigrant farmer's household on their way across the vast level of the prairies, to occupy some remote location where frugal management and steady toil will gain them a rude but sufficient rustic livelihood, and with no rent to pay for the land they have to cultivate. The figures of half-bred or tame Indians in huge Mexican straw hats, of a Chinese washerman in California writing out or ciphering up his bills, and of a negro servant-boy returning from a simple errand, belong to a region that lies much farther west; but there is no possibility of overtaking the absolute "Far West" till the pilgrim stranger is at last to dip his weary feet in the waters of the Pacific Ocean.

M. de Lesseps arrived at Liverpool on Monday, and left for London in the afternoon.

The returns of emigration issued on Wednesday morning by the Liverpool Emigration Office show that, with the revival of trade, an enormous increase of emigration has taken place. The total number of emigrants who sailed from the Mersey in March was 13,363, against 5954 in March, 1879; while for the quarter ending last month the total was 23,764, against 10,327 in the same period last year. The large majority of the emigrants go to the United States, the number last month being 12,167. All regular steamers leaving Liverpool for America have the whole of their passenger accommodation occupied.

The second Number, for April, of the *Modern Review*, which is not exclusively occupied with Unitarian theology, and with discussions bearing on the allied questions of philosophy, has made its appearance. It contains an interesting memoir of William Lloyd Garrison, the Anti-Slavery champion of America, and "Personal Recollections of Mary Carpenter," by Miss Frances Power Cobbe; also "Facts and Truth in Art," by Mr. Schutz Wilson, and an historical paper on Synesius of Cyrene. Of its articles upon religious themes, the most noticeable is a contribution from the Rev. Dr. E. A. Abbott, a review of Dr. James Martineau's "Hours of Thought."

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NEW ARCADE, OLD BOND-STREET: EXTERIOR.



NEW ARCADE, OLD BOND-STREET.—SEE PAGE 374.



MANLEY HALL, THE NEW PUBLIC PARK FOR MANCHESTER.—SEE PAGE 374.



## THE NEW ARCADE IN BOND-STREET.

This newly constructed arcade will be a graceful ornament to the neighbourhood of Old Bond-street, where several good specimens of the architect's skill have recently been erected. London is greatly deficient in those convenient resorts chiefly known in Continental cities as "passages," which are the delight of loungers, and in the elegant shops of which may be found very choice specimens of art-industry. An arcade is one of the most beautiful and convenient features in the buildings of a city, and the shelter it affords from rain and heat is a great comfort. It is, in fact, an "indoor street" entirely protected from the weather, and when its style is in good taste it has a very attractive appearance. Piazzas and colonnades are sometimes mistakenly called arcades, and to some extent occasionally answer a similar purpose. Macaulay tells us that the founder of the house of Duncombe, who was a city banker, "after the fashion of his craft, plied for customers under the arcades of the Royal Exchange, saluted merchants with profound bows, and begged to be allowed the honour of keeping their cash." The Burlington Arcade, which has been the most attractive and successful of the kind in London, was erected in 1819, and has from the first been a great success, being much frequented at all times. Architecturally it has no pretensions to elegance of design, and, as a matter of fact, is not arched or arched over. The Lowther Arcade, opened in 1831, is more of an open bazaar, but it is of handsome proportions and design. In 1844 Mr. Sidney Smirke constructed the Exeter Arcade, which some of our readers to-day will remember. It led from Wellington-street to Catherine-street, and had considerable pretensions, but was very short, and was more inclosed than either the Burlington or the Lowther. There was a vestibule at each end, and polychromatic embellishments were applied to the upper part of the walls and on the cove of the ceiling. The arcade at Covent-garden, which is occupied by the sellers of fruit and flowers, is not nearly capacious enough for the number of visitors it attracts. The New Oxford-street Arcade of 1851 proved a failure, probably from its obscure position and devious course. The South-Eastern Arcade at London Bridge is remarkable only for its absolute baldness and poverty of appearance. A few years since it was proposed to construct an arcade through from Regent-street to Bond-street, and an Act of Parliament was applied for, but interested opposition was able to defeat the scheme, and it has not since been revived. More imposing and ornamental than any of the existing arcades will be the new arcade in Old Bond-street, which will shortly be opened to the public. It leads from a little lower down than Burlington-gardens through to Albemarle-street. The entrance at each end, built of Portland stone and granite, is ornamented with sculpture, representing the four quarters of the world, with a figure of Commerce in the centre. The general style is that of the French Renaissance. The interior is very imposing, having ten bays, and in width it is equal to the Burlington Arcade at its widest part. It will contain about twenty shops, each of which will be of equal frontage to those in the Burlington, and will be at least five feet deeper. The entire range will have two stories above the shops and a basement. The roof all through will be above the top stories and will be richly decorated with coats of arms of various nations. At each end provision has been made for spacious picture-galleries, and the whole effect will resemble the best class of Continental passages. The architects of the arcade are Messrs. Archer and Green, of 17, Buckingham-street, Strand.

## MANLEY HALL, MANCHESTER.

Two miles southward from the centre of smoky Manchester, in the suburban vicinity of "Brooks's Bar," and near Whalley Range and the Old Trafford station of the railway to Altrincham and Cheshire, are these beautiful ornamental grounds and mansion, which it is proposed to dedicate to public enjoyment. The project was originated some years ago by Mr. Ellis Lever, but the property has since exchanged hands; and a memorial, signed by most of the influential merchants and manufacturers of that city, has requested the Manchester Corporation to undertake the purchase, which is likely to be satisfactorily completed, for the salutary purpose of affording means of popular recreation. The only place on the south or south-west side of Manchester which is already available for that purpose is the Alexandra Park, and that is of limited dimensions, and possesses no great natural or artificial attractions. Manley Hall, of which we give an Illustration, has delightful gardens, laid out with admirable taste and skill by its original proprietor, and hitherto kept in perfect order. The atmosphere on this side of the town is comparatively free from the noxious smoke and fumes of the factories and other industrial establishments, which too often prove detrimental to the growth of trees and shrubs, as well as to horticulture. Indeed, the Manchester Botanical Gardens at Old Trafford, which are close by, do not seem to be much injured by such influences, and the site of Manley Hall would therefore appear to be well chosen. The mansion itself, "having been built to some extent with a view to the display of pictures and other works of art, might be easily adapted for an art-museum of a popular and instructive kind, to which no doubt from time to time valuable gifts and bequests from private collections would be made." The memorialists, we observe, called the attention of the Manchester Town Council to the example given by the authorities of other large cities in undertakings of this kind. They instance "the recent purchase by the Corporation of Nottingham of the Castle and grounds, and the creation of an art-museum of a very attractive character, which has been visited by thousands of persons during the past year, yielding, with the lowest scale of entrance fee, a very handsome revenue." We shall be much pleased to learn that an equal success has been obtained in Manchester.

An exhibition of works by Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., the property of Mr. C. H. Rickards, has been opened for a short period in the Royal Institution, Manchester.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the first week in April was 86,139, of whom 46,437 were in work-houses and 39,702 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1879, 1878, and 1877, these figures show an increase of 1965, 1999, and 1077 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 927, of whom 634 were men, 199 women, and 44 children under sixteen.

The exhibition of the City of London Society of Artists in Skinner's Hall closed on Saturday last. The number of visitors was considerable, notwithstanding that the Easter holidays and the General Election intervened during the short period the exhibition was open. The sales were somewhat limited, but of course these will increase if future exhibitions are held as they become known. A conversazione was held on the Thursday preceding, at which the Lord and Lady Mayoress, the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., and other distinguished guests were present.

## POETRY.

Herod out-Heroded—alliteration carried to the verge of affectation—cannot destroy the subtle charm of *New Poems*, by John Payne (Newman and Co.), a volume full of musical verse, various in kind and in manner, but all, or nearly all, singularly melodious, quaint, refined, attractive, testifying of a truly poetical spirit, of a fertile fancy, and of a ready utterance. The first piece represents the poet, as he may fairly be termed, both by reason of his former achievements and on the evidence of his latest publication, lamenting that, though he is moved by the spirit to sing and cannot resist the impulse, yet this dreadful age of ours, when there is no "lover that loves always"—no lady "whose constant eye shall seek one only until she die"—no "Rudel and Carmosine"—nothing but "fitful fire" on the part of men and "cold caprice" on the part of women in the place of the old true love—nothing but a contrast of extreme misery and extreme luxury, while "the bloom is faded from all that's fair," he must sing as the bird behind the wire, and pour into his singing "the dreams of yore." This he proceeds to do to excellent purpose, filling nearly 300 pages with more or less plaintive numbers, having as their theme, for the most part, something or somebody past and gone. A very pretty and touching composition, written with just the simplicity and grace, as well as picturesqueness, which are properly characteristic of the style, is "The Ballad of Isobel." Isobel, who, notwithstanding the expression applied to her under stress of rhyme, had been no doubt a wife as well as a mother, has perished with her baby in a shipwreck. Her body is recovered and buried, but her baby's is not. Now, it is a well-known fact, in poetry if nowhere else, that, under such circumstances, a mother cannot rest in her grave until the dead baby is laid by her side. This fact, of which the father appears to have been unaccountably ignorant or disregarding, is brought to his attention by Isobel herself in ghostly form one Hallow-tide, when, it is more or less generally believed, "the restless dead unto the live draw near." By her direction he goes down to the seashore, and, after searching all day and finding nothing, observes in the evening a star which, wonderful to relate, seems to have the power of drawing up with its rays from the bottom of the sea the long-lost baby. The little corpse floats slowly to his feet; and he, taking it up with a kiss and a tear, lays it beside its mother in the grave, where it is somewhat darkly indicated he himself is speedily added to their number, and whence he with them is transferred to "the better land." In different metre, but perhaps even more sweetly and gracefully, is told the story of Girolamo and Salvestra, a story borrowed from Boccaccio, and thus briefly compressed: "Girolamo loves Salvestra; goes away, under stress of his mother's entreaties, to Paris; returns and finds her married, makes his way secretly into her house and dies by her side; and, he having been carried into a church and laid out, Salvestra dies beside him." It must be confessed that the story is incredibly absurd, from the modern point of view, and involves a description of matters which may shock very delicate nerves; but the poetical treatment shows that the writer has all that is required of delicacy, as well as of passion, of tenderness, of imagination, and of language for turning the subject to most charming account; and not a few other pieces there are which will constrain readers to endorse this opinion.

Vigour and majesty should be the main characteristics of the long, continuous ode, and some little apprehension, therefore, is naturally excited when it is seen at a glance that so robust and spacious a style has been adopted in *The Ode of Life*, by the author of "The Epic of Hades" (C. Kegan Paul and Co.), an author who, although he is by no means deficient in intensity of feeling, has gained his well-earned celebrity by his sweetness rather than his strength, by exquisite grace rather than imposing grandeur. The apprehension is somewhat allayed by memories of Milton and others, who, in spite of their strength, have adopted the long, continuous ode for the treatment of contemplative themes; and further ease of mind is produced by the preface, in which the author, who appears to have appreciated the difficulty confronting him, explains that he has divided the poem "into minor odes, distinct from each other, but each finding its place in the consecutive development of the whole." A separate ode accordingly is devoted to the subjects, succeeding one another in due order, of creation, infancy, childhood, youth, love, maturity, good, evil, age, decline, and change, for the author holds that "there is no death for ever;" there is nothing but "life following life for ever." It will be plain from what has been said that the scheme is comprehensive and ambitious, and if the author fails to reach the height of sublimity to be expected under the circumstances, the reason probably is that, as has already been suggested, he has more in common with the melodious nightingale that sings in the grove than with the mighty eagle that soars beyond the clouds. He may also pay the penalty of unique excellence in a certain line; so that, having been charmed beyond measure by his performances upon one sort of instrument, we are haunted by reminiscences which prevent us from doing him full justice when he takes up another, listening with impatience to his playing upon the full-toned organ from a foregone preference for his handling of the simpler harp. Howbeit his odes flow freely and roundly with command of rhythm and language and rhyme; though we may recall, with a sense of greater enjoyment, the magic of the previous blank verse. There is little, if anything at all, of passion in the odes; love is sung of in gentle strains, and neither it, nor any other sentiment which may convert mankind into angels or demons, is regarded from any other than the calm, contemplative, philosophic point of view. Outbursts of magnificent eulogy or invective, such as some fiery poets would have been inspired by the subject to pour forth, are certainly not conspicuous; but, on the other hand, pure, tender, encouraging thoughts find impressive and graceful utterance.

Extraordinary precocity is to be inferred from *Poems*, by William Hurrell Mallock (Chatto and Windus); for, unless there be a misprint—and there are several reasons against that supposition—Master Mallock was only eight years old when he composed "in a swing" a "love-song," consisting of eight lines, wherein he declares that if he cannot obtain "Celia's love," the breezes, which are sighing around him, "to the devil may go!" Master Mallock's next effusion, written at the comparatively mature age of thirteen, naturally exhibits him in the character of a cynical man of the world, who has already discovered that all is vanity; that, even if he were to "possess" Celia, he would soon "cease to caress her," would "soon of the beauty be tired;" and he concludes philosophically that he would do well not to "squander in sighing the day," on the ground that "it cannot be much of a treasure, whose charms with possession decay." The rest of the poems contained in the volume were composed, for the most part, between the ages of seventeen and twenty, when the author, if his precociousness be taken into calculation, must have been almost beyond the prime of life; and in their tone, sentiments, and language they show how "very elder" he was than his years, at the same time that they offer some evidence of the more than usual impression which must have been made upon him by the course

of reading he may be presumed to have pursued under the guidance of the private tutor to whom he dedicates his book. It may be truly said that some of the poems give even more promise of poetical greatness than was given by many, perhaps the majority, of the poems in Byron's "Hours of Idleness;" but, to use the language of the training-stable, "some train on, and some train off." It is unquestionable that the poems testify of considerable mental independence, intellectual susceptibility, honourable aspiration, and a yearning after poetical utterance, though the desire may be followed by no adequate result. It is doubtful, however, whether they are so far superior, either in matter or in manner, either in the ideas worked out or in the metrical workmanship, to the verses thrown off by most muse-struck youths of good education as to elicit any higher commendation than is conveyed in the common phrase, "very creditable indeed—considering."

Pleasant reminiscences are awakened, and pleasant anticipations are excited upon dipping into *The Legend of Allandale, and Other Poems*, by Felix Morterra (C. Kegan Paul and Co.), for it is at once apparent that in the "legend" we are to have a metrical tale after the fashion, so far as outward form—with canto succeeding canto, consisting partly of narrative and description in dancing, prancing, rhyming lines, and partly of intermingled songs and ditties in various measures—is concerned, of the popular, spirited, irresistible "Marmion" and "Lady of the Lake," which, whatever may be their pretensions to be considered true poetry, must always hold their own as master-pieces of graphic, heart-stirring, pulse-quickening, fascinating verse. Nor are the anticipations altogether falsified: there is no little pleasure to be derived from a perusal of "The Legend of Allandale." That the follower has overtaken his leader, that the author of the "legend" has come up to the level attained by "the Wizard of the North," either in the body of the narrative, which it was certainly possible to do, or in the interludes and accessory melodies, which it was almost impossible to do, cannot be affirmed; and, even if he had attained to more than the very respectable degree of success which he can fairly claim, he would have run a risk of having his merits underrated in consequence of the very conspicuous manner in which he sometimes reveals himself as a sheer imitator. Subject, too, counts for a great deal in such matters, and characters perhaps count for more; and neither in subject nor in characters has the author of the "legend" displayed that happiness of selection and conception for which his master was remarkable. It may, no doubt, be said, on the other hand, that, as regards selection, the successor has obviously less chance than the predecessor; and this is a good plea, so far as it goes, but it unfortunately does not improve the position or do away with the fact of inferiority in point of interest. The age of chivalry, moreover, we are told, is past; but when Sir Walter Scott wrote, the spirit, at least, of chivalry still lingered, as his verses and his novels testify, among us in force sufficient for the writer's purposes. The date of "The Legend of Allandale," we are admonished, is the twelfth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign; and "the period embracing the events recorded" in the poem "extends from the earlier part of August, 1569, to Dec. 25 of the same year." There are six cantos; the scene of the first is laid at Allandale Castle, in the North of England; of the second, third, and fourth on the Rhine; of the fifth and sixth at Allandale. The poem is described as "a tale of the rising in the North" at the period indicated; and the numbers flow easily and merrily, or at any rate easily, if merriment be, from time to time, unsuited to the circumstances. The author shines most in the quieter portions of the narrative; when he comes to martial matters, we miss the magic power with which Sir Walter would make the scene depicted live before our very eyes and ears, so that we saw the sights and heard the sounds of the gathering hosts, the onset, the struggle, and the defeat, and watched with breathless interest the personal prowess of lord and knight and squire, each well defined. Not that the martial portions of the "legend" are deficient in fire and vigour; but there is more attraction about the less warlike pictures. In the "miscellaneous poems" and the "sonnets" it is probable that many a reader will be favourably impressed with a thought here and an expression there; and that is almost as much as can be expected in these days when a short unambitious poem must have very rare merits indeed to win for itself a distinct and prominent place outside and above the large mass of equally and highly creditable verse. Undoubtedly the most remarkable thing about the poem entitled "Rabbi Anram" is the miracle recorded in it; neither the thoughts, nor the language and versification, are of a strength commensurate with the majestic ideas which might be suggested by the tradition of a good man's corpse floating to its destination, by virtue of some hidden motive power, up-stream, against the tide of a mighty river.

Transatlantic, or colonial, or both, and certainly anti-podean, are the spirit and the manner, to say nothing of the themes, exhibited in the volume of *Miscellaneous Poems*, by J. Branton Stephens (Macmillan and Co.), a collection of verses amply justifying the epithet applied to them, for the subjects are grave and gay, pathetic and humorous, religious and mundane, ghastly and cheerful, elevated and decidedly low, and the measures display corresponding variety. Indeed, the author's main characteristic is amazing facility in the manipulation of rhythm and rhyme. In many respects, both in his choice and in his treatment of themes, he recalls at one time reminiscences of Bret Harte, at another of him who wrote the "Ingoldsby Legends," at another of Edgar Poe. He freely intermingles slang and puns among his more poetical phrases, and doing therein as other writers of his school have done, he now and then delights in interrupting or terminating a more than usually ambitious flight with an intentional piece of bathos. This process is often considered as effective as the most exquisite wit; and it certainly creates surprise and a sensation like that produced by an electric shock, from which many persons seem to derive gratification. There is reason to believe that several of the pieces made their first appearance in an Australian newspaper; and the majority of them are such as would be likely to meet with considerable success under those circumstances of publication. The writer will probably be preferred in his funny rather than in his serious mood; and perhaps the most amusing of his compositions is the not very delicate production entitled "Nonsuited." The fundamental idea of it, however, is scarcely original, save in so far as the unlucky man who takes off his clothes to swim in a river, and loses them in the stream, is on his way to propose to the very lady from whom he has to hide himself, and before whom he dares not to appear as Odysseus appeared before Nausicaa.

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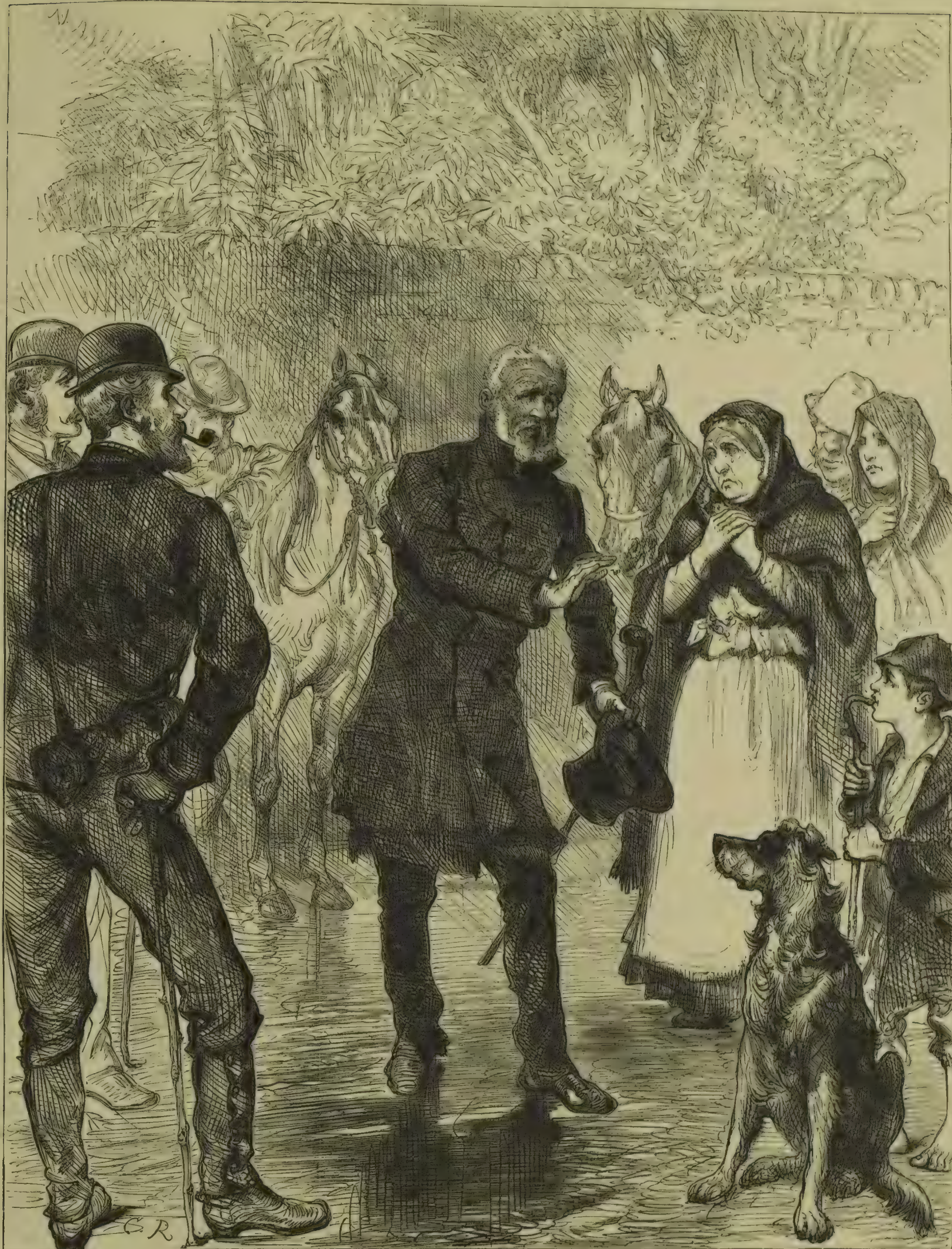
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IRISH SKETCHES: AN ITINERANT ORATOR, A SKETCH NEAR KILLARNEY.

## IRISH SKETCHES.

The dismal, woebegone, lachrymose vagrant and declaimer upon the wrongs of the poor, who was met by our Artist practising his forlorn eloquence in a rustic village near Killarney, is not likely to have stirred up "the noblest peasantry on their native soil," to the pitch of "fighting like devils for conciliation," as some did in "Ninety-eight." This miserable old impostor, we verily believe, instead of being the emissary of a formidable political sedition, is merely a broken-down tradesman or disgraced schoolmaster from some remote town of Ulster—no Catholic, but a Presbyterian, with a special gift of sanctimonious whining, who has come down here for his private gain, to wheedle shillings and pence out of the warm-hearted Celtic population. He finds a susceptible audience, it will be observed, among the women and young persons, who listen with intense credulity and ardent compassion to his dreadful tale of Saxon tyranny, cruelty, and

rapacity, in all ages of Irish history. They will hear of the ancient glory and prosperity of their beloved country, in her original state of freedom, peace, and plenty, with her blooming corn-fields and vineyards, for aught we know, then adorning the beautiful shores of Connemara, which have since been wantonly laid waste by the relentless enemy of their faithful nation. This unscrupulous peripatetic orator will next ply his simple hearers with tragical stories of the defeat, betrayal, massacre, or incarceration and torture, of a succession of patriotic heroes and martyrs of the cause of liberty, down to the slaughter of gallant Smith O'Brien and his brave comrades in the field of Ballingarry, and the Fenian insurrection not quite so long ago. Such are the "men of light and leading" too frequently enabled to practise upon the generous feelings of our ill-informed fellow-subjects in the neighbouring island; which yet we do not choose to speak of, with the present Ministry, as "*that country*;" but rather always as an essential portion of the United Kingdom.

## RECLAIMING LAND FROM THE SEA.

Our Engraving represents a view of the entrance to Brading Haven, Isle of Wight, at low water, and a portion of the new embankment recently constructed to reclaim the Haven from the sea. It was until recently a large tract of marshy ground, with a bold inlet of the sea, at high water, covering all the low lands between Bembridge and St. Helen's, about eight to nine hundred acres being overflowed by the sea at every tide. Originally this marshy ground was of greater extent; but a portion was reclaimed in the reign of Edward I. by Sir William Ressel, then warden of the island. In 1594 German Richards, Esq., made an acquisition of mill, marsh, and other meadows between the sluice and the bridge. In the reign of James I. an attempt on a grand scale was made by Sir Hugh Myddleton to inclose, and recover the haven from the sea; but after an expenditure of £7000 it was discovered that much of the recovered land was a light, running



sand; and, finally, after various experiments, the project came to a disastrous issue. In April, 1877, the "Brading Haven Reclamation Company" accepted a tender of Mr. Frederick Seymour, of Bembridge (who had previously constructed the railway from Brading to St. Helen's), for the construction of an embankment to reclaim the land contained in the Haven; which arduous work was successfully completed on Feb. 22 last, thus adding 800 acres of valuable land to the Isle of Wight. It is intended to continue the railway on the new embankment (which is one mile in length) from St. Helen's to Bembridge. As, doubtless, many of our readers know, Bembridge is a village of great beauty, clothed in leaf and shade, nestling at the foot of Bembridge Down. It is an extremely picturesque spot, but, having previously been out of the ordinary track, has attracted but little notice. It is, however, well worthy of a visit, and its many retired nooks afford capital accommodation for picnics. Its sands, too, are firm and smooth, and offer good opportunities for sea-bathing. The view from the summit of Bembridge Down is the finest in the island. To the north the eye looks over the gently swelling grounds of St. Helen's and sea view to Ryde; and, when glancing over the Solent, with its majestic ships, commands the harbour of Portsmouth, Hayling Island, and the line of the Hampshire and Sussex coasts, where the slender spire of Chichester Cathedral may be seen pointing heavenwards—while the coast terminates in the blue haze which marks the position of Beachy Head. To the south is beheld Sandown Bay, with its loamy cliffs alternately rising and sinking, until they tower up in the gigantic mass of Dunmore and Shanklin Down. To the west the eye commands a wide view of the inland hills and valleys; immediately below, the Yar winds its sinuous way through the green pastures of Brading Haven. Now that the land has been reclaimed and the facilities for reaching Bembridge are improved, in all probability this will become one of the favourite watering places in the Isle of Wight.

### THE CAPTIVE ENGLISHMAN IN TURKEY

The unhappy situation of Lieutenant-Colonel Syngé and his wife, who were carried off by the brigands near Salonica, and the Colonel detained until payment of the large ransom demanded, has been frequently mentioned with due concern in the last few weeks. Since his release, which was effected by negotiations through Mr. Blunt, the British Consul-General in Turkey, we have some further account of the captivity of Colonel Syngé. During the whole time he was kept by the brigands in a cave guarded by five men. He had to put up with indifferent fare, but met with no ill-treatment. Once, however, the brigands threatened to roast him alive. That was because another band proposed to the dragoman of the British Consulate to capture Niko, the brigand who carried off the Colonel, and then effect an exchange of prisoners. This came to the knowledge of the men guarding Colonel Syngé, and they told him that had the proposal been acted upon they would have flayed him, covered him with petroleum, and placed him over a fire. When at length our countryman's freedom had been purchased, he was conducted to a place on the seacoast named Lefton Khori, on the 25th ult., and was there embarked, with Consul Blunt, on board H.M.S. Condor, which the same day conveyed him to Salonica. Our illustration of this event is from a sketch by Mr. John James Wood, of the above-named ship, forwarded to us by Lieutenant R. R. Neeld, R.N., one of the officers of the Condor.

### A MASSOOLAH BOAT AT MADRAS.

The peculiar kind of shore-boat, which is employed at Madras for the landing of passengers and merchandise from the ships lying outside the forbidding line of surf, which breaks with a mighty wave, rising several feet in height, at a considerable distance from the beach, has often caught the notice of travellers on their arrival at the chief seaport and capital city of the Coromandel coast. These "massoolah" boats are not less peculiar to the place than the fishing-rafts or "catamarans," which have frequently been described; and the use of out-rigged pieces of timber fixed alongside, to steady the position of the little vessel, and to prevent its capsizing in a furious sea, may here be observed to the best advantage. Madras, however, by the recent construction of a pier and the commencement of a breakwater, is in the way to be converted into a tolerably safe artificial harbour, which will greatly benefit the trade of Southern India. Though now of secondary political and commercial importance compared with Bombay and Calcutta, this place is of great historical interest with reference to the first foundation of British Indian dominion and the contest subsequently waged between the English and the French to dispute the possession of that country. The city of Madras has a population of 400,000, and is adorned with fine Government buildings, a Cathedral, University, and other important institutions, besides the residences of high official personages, merchants, and wealthy native inhabitants. It was visited by the Prince of Wales, as our readers will probably remember, when he went to India a few years ago.

### REMOVAL OF ANOTHER OBELISK.

At the time that "Cleopatra's Needle" was brought from Egypt to the banks of the Thames, the companion obelisk remained at Alexandria, where it had been 2000 years. It has since been applied for by the United States Government for the purpose of being erected in Central Park, New York. Though at first refused by the Egyptian Government, the United States Consul-General persevered until his efforts met with success. The next thing was to transport the huge obelisk; and Mr. Vanderbilt, a prominent American citizen, offered to devote £15,000 to the purpose. In the latter part of last year Commander Gorringe, of the United States Navy, commenced operations. The illustrations we publish show the methods adopted for lowering and removing the huge monolith. These have occupied nearly five months. On March 31 the launch of the raft containing the obelisk was completed. This work alone had extended over thirteen days. The only thing now remaining to be effected is to ship the massive relic of Thotmes on board the steamer which has been purchased for the purpose, and send it to the New World. We are indebted to Mr. Charles Royle, of Alexandria, for the sketches we have engraved.

The Master of the Rolls had before him on Tuesday an application by Mr. Skipton, a late member of the Naval and Military Club, for a decree against the committee of that club for wrongfully expelling him. This course had been taken in consequence of the plaintiff's expulsion from the Hanover-square Club, of which he was for some time a member. The Master of the Rolls held that the plaintiff was bound by the decision of the committee, and dismissed the application.

### ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

#### DOGS.

Professor Huxley, LL.D., F.R.S., gave the first of two lectures on Dogs and the Problems Connected with Them on Tuesday, the 6th inst. After some remarks on the very intimate relations between men and dogs in all ages, the Professor entered into a comparison between the two, in regard to their physical, mental, and moral nature, commenting upon their great similarity. Referring to large coloured diagrams, he pointed out, step by step, the close resemblance of their anatomical structure, the chief differences between the two being modifications in form and in proportion of parts. The collar-bone and great toe, which are wanting in dogs, are represented by rudimentary bones, and their limbs are adapted for horizontal attitude and locomotion. Dogs possess a brain and sensiferous organs, and some of the senses, especially smell, are very acute. In general, dogs dislike music; and probably their sensibility to pain is not so acute as in ourselves. In nervous susceptibility men also differ in various stages of civilisation. Various evidences of the reasoning powers of dogs were referred to, showing their possession of memory, association of ideas, recognition of cause and effect, unconscious cerebration, and discrimination in regard to quantities. Dogs also manifest great difference in their moral qualities. Some are trustworthy and amiable; others, dishonest, vicious, quarrelsome, and morose. The really great differences between them and men were described as rather of degree than of kind. In the progress of animal evolution, the Professor said, the dog had been left behind by man. He then commented on the different external appearances of the various members of the dog family, referring to fine diagrams of the wolf, fox, jackal, hyena, and others; while the anatomical structure was shown to be essentially the same in all. The wide distribution of dogs over the globe was then noticed, and their adaptation to the conditions under which they were placed. The lecture was illustrated by interesting anecdotes.

#### LIGHT AND COLOURS.

Professor Tyndall, D.C.L., F.R.S., gave the first of a course of six lectures on Light and Colours, on Thursday, the 8th inst. In his opening remarks he alluded to the knowledge of the phenomena of light possessed by the ancients, especially of the law of reflection and the facts of refraction, and he mentioned the observation of Seneca that an oar thrust obliquely into clear water appeared broken; and that the Arabian mathematician Alhazen noticed that this refraction was towards the perpendicular. Having stated that when a ray of light strikes a liquid obliquely, the ray is divided, part being reflected from the surface, while the part entering the liquid is refracted, the Professor illustrated the phenomena in a remarkable manner. By means of a circular glass vessel containing slightly turbid brine, with smoke above it, a direct refracted and reflected beam were shown at the same time, reflection being specially feeble. He then alluded to the unsuccessful endeavours of Vitellio and Kepler to determine the law of refraction, and illustrated and described the true index of refraction discovered by Willebrod Snell, of Leyden, about 1621. An artificial rainbow was then projected on the screen by means of a round glass bulb filled with bisulphide of carbon, through which a beam of electric light was sent, with other arrangements; and the Professor explained that thus, as in the case of a drop of rain, the incident and emergent refractions, and the reflection at the back, produce rainbow colours. Descartes, he said, carefully studied the rainbow, and came very near its true explanation; but the complete solution of the problem was reserved for Newton, some of whose celebrated experiments were repeated and discussed by Professor Tyndall, a very fine spectra being produced. In reference to the different statements that the length of the spectrum is three or five times its width, Professor Tyndall pointed out Newton's error in supposing that both results could not be correct; and he showed that the proportions vary in spectra obtained from prisms made of glass of different kinds. Among other interesting experiments made with prismatic spectra, the Professor neutralised one prism by another by refracting back the spectrum; he collected the colours of the spectrum and produced white light by means of a cylindrical lens; he then separated the white rectangle thus produced into two coloured ones by a thin glass wedge; and he built up the white image of the carbon points, the source of the electric light, by condensing the coloured spectrum. A spectrum was also produced through two prisms from one lamp, and a long slice of light obtained from another lamp. When this light was coloured by a square of green glass and passed through the spectrum, the coloured rectangle became yellow when it reached the red; and when red glass was used the green rectangle became yellow. The Professor concluded his lecture by experiments illustrating subjective colours. The audience fixed their eyes, while the Professor counted twenty, on a white disc on the screen. When it was removed, and light from a second lamp thrown on the screen, a dark disc was seen. In the same way red and purple discs were replaced by green. It was also shown that purple and green discs of light superposed produce white; and a similar result was obtained by blue and yellow discs. It was also shown that an intense blue yields a subjective yellow, and an intense yellow yields a subjective blue.

#### COMING OF AGE OF "THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES."

Professor Huxley, who gave the Friday evening discourse on the 9th inst., began by referring to a copy of the first edition of Mr. Darwin's "Origin of Species," published in October, 1859, and then commented on the storm of disapprobation with which it was at first received through its vigorous originality. This state of violent opposition, he showed, was transitory, and now is a matter of history. The attacks upon the book have been latterly rather against matters of detail than against its main principles, which gave a great impetus to the profound study of the facts connected with evolution; and now all the leading men of science throughout the world are either its champions or abstain from active controversy. There is consequently at the present time a danger of these principles being received without due examination of the evidence on which they rest, since knowledge frequently degenerates into inert superstition. As an instance of a great change in the scientific mind, the Professor referred to the geological doctrine which formerly attributed the alterations in the crust of the globe to violent upheavals and depressions and other catastrophes, accompanied by very great modifications in animal and vegetable life. This doctrine is now generally superseded by the uniformitarian doctrine, which maintains that all these changes were produced by the slow continuous action of causes now in operation. The Professor then adverted to what he termed the kernel of Mr. Darwin's book—viz., that the innumerable species, genera, and families of organic beings with which this world is peopled have all descended, each within its own class or group, from former parents, and have all been modified in the course of descent—that they are all lineal descendants of those that lived long before the Silurian epoch, and that at one time or other all the different forms of animal life have been connected by insensible gradations. In

support of these opinions, Professor Huxley referred to a variety of evidence which had accumulated during the last twenty years, derived from researches and studies of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, between which no well-defined line of demarcation can now be found. He especially commented on the structure of the archæopteryx, a very ancient bird-like reptile found in the slate of Solenhofen in 1861, and on the more recent discoveries of immense quantities of animal remains in the South of France, Greece, and the Western States of North America. These contain very many transitional forms, which supply the gaps in the series, and greatly remove the difficulty adduced against Mr. Darwin's theories (acknowledged by himself) on account of imperfections in the geological record; and the Professor said that if the doctrine of evolution had not already existed it must have been invented. In conclusion, he congratulated Mr. Darwin, who was present, surrounded by the chief scientific men of the day, on his book attaining its majority, and on his outliving, like Harvey, the severe opposition made to his opinions.

#### ART AND VISION—COLOUR.

Mr. James Sully gave the first of a course of three lectures on Art and Vision on Saturday last, the 10th inst. He said that the visual arts sought to please the eye directly, and not simply to use it as the channel for exciting agreeable ideas in the mind. They did so, in part, by adapting themselves to the retinal sensibility to light and colour. The eye shows a striking degree of variability in its sensibility to light, accommodating itself at different times to different scales or ranges of light stimulus, according to the state of nervous energy in general, the mood, and the force of stimulus actually operating on it; and, at any one time, the retina undergoes slighter variations of the same kind, as the eye passes from bright to dark objects. The laws of nervous fatigue, recovery, and continual accommodation to the stimulus of the moment have their bearing on the arts of domestic architecture and decoration, so far as concerns the pleasantest mode of illumination and distribution of light. They also have their application to painting, as an art that seeks to please the eye by juxtapositions of light and shade. With respect to colour, Helmholtz's physiological theory, based on that of Young, that all colour-sensations arise by the activity of three kinds of optic fibre, pretty equally distributed over the retina, was explained and illustrated particularly in reference to the well-known phenomena of subjective complementary colours and colour-contrast. The question was then discussed whether Helmholtz's theory of colour-sensation, like his well-known theory of tone-sensation, has any discoverable bearing on the usages of art. Here the artist's "primary" colours and their relation to Helmholtz's fundamental colour-sensations came in for consideration. The fact that the former deviate from the latter, by the substitution of yellow for green, was shown to be explained by a number of considerations, such as the peculiarities in the process of mixing the pigments, the special degree of luminosity belonging to yellow among the colours, and the advantages connected with the use of this colour as a pigment. With respect to colour-combination or colour-harmony, Mr. Sully said that the laws of partial nervous fatigue, as illustrated in the phenomena of complementary colours, were undoubtedly recognised in the practices of decorative art; though, owing to the complexity of the case, and the varying influences at work in determining the juxtaposition of colours in different circumstances, these laws do not appear in the conspicuous shape of dominant art-principles. The lecture was illustrated by a number of experiments setting forth the process of fatiguing the retina, the production of subjective complementary colours, the effects of injurious contrast between colours, and other phenomena.

Mr. Robert H. Scott, F.R.S., will give the first of four lectures on Wind and Weather on Tuesday next, the 20th inst. On Friday evening, the 23rd inst., Mr. Walter H. Pollock will give a discourse on "Dumas Père."

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in the theatre of the London University on Monday, Sir H. Barkly, vice-president, presided, and a paper was read by the Rev. Chauncey Maples, M.A., of the Universities Mission, on Masasi and the Rovuma District in East Africa. The country in question lies about 300 miles south of Zanzibar, at some distance inland, and is described by the author of the paper as possessing one of the finest climates in the world, and as being partly accessible by water carriage on the lakes. Within twenty miles of the coast the road passes through a dense forest of indiarubber vines, affording an abundant supply of that article, which, however, is only collected in a very desultory manner. The district of the mission is inhabited by tribes called Makuas and Yaos, the former a stay-at-home people, the latter priding themselves on having travelled to the coast and picked up a thing or two. The Yaos are habitual liars. The Makuas are, as a rule, truthful. The latter respect and guard their women and girls; with the former the marriage tie is almost set at naught. The tamarind, coshara apple, and bananas were the only indigenous fruit, but guavas, oranges, lemons, limes, pomegranates, custard-apples, mangoes, pine-apples, jack-fruit, and other fruits were soon introduced by the mission from the coast. English vegetables were raised. In a visit to the Makonde people, Mr. Maples found the King Matola a total abstainer and a most intelligent African. This ruler dissuaded the traveller from visiting the Maviti, a ferocious tribe descended from a marauding Zulu army sent into that country by Dingaan. One of the subjects of Matola gave him an old coat, which he said belonged to a white man, "whose words were always gentle, and whose manners were always kind; whom as a leader it was a privilege to follow, and who knew the way to the hearts of all men." This was the description an African savage, so called, gave of Dr. Livingstone. Mr. Maples concluded with a description of a visit to a district where as white men his party were believed to be ghosts, and of a further visit to a much-dreaded chief, Machemba by name. The results of this tour were, from a missionary point of view, very considerable, and contributed to throw light in more senses than one on this portion of the "Dark Continent." Discussion followed the reading of the paper.

The members of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society held a meeting at their rooms in St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, on Monday evening. Mr. George Lambert, F.S.A., read a paper on Smithfield, in which he gave a picturesque description of this historic site, so familiar to Londoners, tracing its history from its earliest period down to the present, showing it as the scene of jousting and tournaments in the time of Richard II., as the spot frequently fixed upon in mediæval times as the scene of the ordeal or trial by battle, and later on as the place where, in the reign of Mary or Elizabeth, Protestants and Roman Catholics alike were brought to the martyrs' stake. Mr. Lambert also gave an amusing description of the doings at Bartholomew or "Bartlemy" Fair, and finally traced the history of the locality to the period when it became the principal cattle market of London. An animated discussion ensued.



## NOVELS.

Unquestionable originality and remarkable force distinguish *Martha and Mary* (Smith, Elder, and Co.) far above the ordinary run of novels; and, unless the writer be a marvel of diffidence, it cannot have been any fear of having perpetrated a deed to be ashamed of which caused the titlepage to be conspicuous for the absence of the author's name. The volumes, which are but two, contain, no doubt, a great deal that was capable of improvement, and not a little which will cause some readers to groan and others to mock; but in spite of a rugged style, a bitter tone, wild and hurling words, sensational scenes, hysterics, unpolished diction, abrupt and unnatural dialogue, and a crude form of construction, the novel is both interesting and impressive. Attractive it can scarcely be called, so greatly does the unpleasant preponderate over the pleasant. And yet there is a modicum of grace and tenderness to relieve the general effect. The strength of the story is not in its plot or in its incidents or in its action, but in the intensity of feeling displayed, the amusing petulance exhibited, the caustic, trenchant remarks made, the plain truths spoken, the bold, blunt speech adopted, without any elegance of expression, by Martha, who may be considered identical with the author, inasmuch as the story is told in autobiographical fashion. Martha and Mary are, of course, two sisters; they are daughters of a most estimable and most affectingly delineated Dissenting minister, whose congregation were "Particular" Baptists; they are both pretty, even lovely girls, but very different in character; Martha, the elder, being to Mary, the younger, in point of heat and spirit and "body," as sunlight to moonlight, or as wine to water. Mary, therefore, though a sweet, lovable creature, plays but a very subordinate part, the part of little more than a lay figure. Martha, from the first, deals some very hard blows, delivered with a malicious air of enjoyment, at the "Particular" Baptists and their religious rites and ceremonies; and she describes with truthfulness, it is to be feared, and in very touching colours, how her poor father, in his old age, having ceased to pray and to preach with the unction and fire and "spicy" deliverances expected of him by the "elders," is cast adrift to starve with his family. Now begins the main line of the narrative. Martha, who is by this time of full marriageable age, seeing the starvation and misery around her at home, listening to the promptings of what appears to her to be the spirit of duty, and suffering herself to be influenced by what she seems to read in her anxious mother's pleading eye, determines to sacrifice her happiness for the benefit of her nearest and dearest, and sells herself in marriage to the man she hates, that, by means of his wealth, she may succour her father and mother and their other children. But she finds, forthwith, that she has married a miserly, pitiless scoundrel, a heartless Dives, who grudges even the crumbs from his table to his wife's needy relatives; and she finds, later on, that she has married, not only a man who has no right to the name he has assumed and to the property he has usurped, but the man whom her sister Mary loves. And here an interruption must be made to protest vehemently against the perfectly unnecessary psychological mistake, as the author, who is evidently versed in such matters, may be confidently called upon to admit that it is, of assuming that there could be any occult attractiveness in such a man for such a girl; an unnecessary mistake, inasmuch as it exercises no material influence over the course of events. Well, then, Martha marries a wretched villain; and very simply, but powerfully, is the situation depicted, when the good minister sinks under his privations and dies in the belief, but without resentment in consequence of the belief, that his wealthy daughter, herself tormented by the thought that she, with all her willingness, is so hopeless and so helpless, has neglected and forgotten him. But scarcely had the good minister passed away when a grave was dug for the miserly villain, and Martha might consider herself free to give her hand to a husband after her own heart. Such a husband is a few years in coming, but he comes; and the picture of their wooing and of their wedded life is quaint and prettily coloured, in parts, sombre and terrible in other parts, not to say sensational; uncommon and striking altogether. A child is born; and, just when the baby is becoming interesting, a thunderbolt falls; in other words, Martha's first husband appears upon the scene, proving that it was not he, but another, who was deposited in the grave already spoken of. Here is flat bigamy; and how the difficulty is overcome nobody is likely to guess correctly without a broader hint than will be given here. It is to be feared, however, that the method of solution will not be regarded as happily conceived or gracefully carried out. And if anybody should be of opinion that the behaviour and conversation of the few ladies and gentlemen represented in the story are not in accordance with ordinary experience, it will not be more surprising than if a general opinion should also prevail to the effect that the spasmodic is carried to excess and that the graphic is cultivated at a sacrifice of the elegant and refined.

Good quantity and good quality, a combination only too rare in the novel of three volumes, are found together in *The Sword of Damocles*, by Theodore A. Tharp (Chapman and Hall); and it is probable that, even in this exceptional instance, the goodness of the quality would have made itself more distinctly apparent had the quantity been regulated by a shorter measure. Unquestionably, the interest of a story is weakened when a disproportionate amount of space and elaboration is bestowed upon subordinate incidents, characters, and episodes; when attention is diverted from the picture to the frame; when descriptions, however well done, of localities and occurrences having but a slight connection with the drift of the tale are treated as if they were monographs. For instance, such scenes as a court-martial, a boar-hunt, or a cricket-match, may be very fairly and effectively introduced to diversify a story, but, if they be treated with a superabundance of trivial detail, they may certainly present a more perfect appearance of reality, but they interfere to the extent of something more than judicious relief and timely diversion with the progress of the main business. What has been said, moreover, about the goodness of the quality applies rather to the tone of feeling, to the evidences of culture and experience, and to the style of writing, indicative of some little scholarship, than to the invention, plot, structure, and art of story-telling. Scholar, however, as the author appears to be, he, like many another admirable writer, seems to have found the construction of an English sentence occasionally too much for him when the relative pronoun has to be reduced to submission. The novel, nevertheless, is eminently readable, especially if it be taken piecemeal rather than as a continuous whole. As for the proverbial weapon of the title, it would be rash to assert positively which of the characters portrayed in the novel is intended to be in the uncomfortable position associated with the name of Damocles; there are, in fact, two personages, one of the gentler and one of the rougher sex, who may be said to occupy, figuratively, the aforesaid unenviable position, and the title may thus be doubly justified. There is a fair lady who lives in constant apprehension of having her life spoiled by the revelation of a terrible secret, involving her in a disgrace which she had not consciously done

anything to deserve; and there is a handsome and gallant, but utterly unprincipled, revengeful, brutal, thievish, and even murderous captain, who lives in constant apprehension of being "hoist with his own petard," as it were. This gallant officer is privy to the fair lady's secret; and the despicable use he makes of his knowledge will bring down upon him the execrations and contempt of all righteous readers, who will not readily reconcile themselves to the lenient view, Christian-like though it be, which, at the conclusion of the novel, it is suggested to them that they should take of him and his crimes and his repentance. This handsome captain is, of course, the villain of the story; and he is a villain of an interesting pattern, but by no means a new creation. The hero is a fine, noble, generous youth, well conceived and well drawn; and as much may be said for his faithful friend, Clement Mountjoy. Lizzie, too, the heroine, is a charming portrait; and, indeed, the principal characters, of the fairer sex, are a very winning group. Nor are the minor personages, of both sexes, to be dismissed without an acknowledgment of the happy touches with which they are lit off, whether they belong to the pleasant or the unpleasant types. Save for its diffuseness and for some "haunted chamber" sensationalities, not handled with the impressiveness which alone could redeem them from a charge of absurdity, the novel would be likely to meet with very general commendation.

A violin is often said to "speak," but in the first chapter of *Countess Daphne*: by "Rita" (Sampson Low and Co.), a violin takes the unusual course of giving in print an autobiographical account of its experience. It is at the very least a hundred and fifty years old; but it considerably confines itself upon the present occasion to a small portion of its history and adventures, committed to paper, as violins are not ready writers, by a supposed substitute. Though the form of narration is autobiographical, the story related is concerned less with the violin than with its owner and that owner's circle of acquaintance, the date being indefinite, somewhere in the "far off years." The story begins with the purchase of the violin, which, after lying ten years unsold in a shop, has just been bought, a decided bargain, if its origin and knowledge of life and story-telling abilities be taken into account, by a great musician. It is a "Stradivarius," which soon becomes acquainted with another violin, an "Amati;" and what these two violins see and hear or are in some way associated with goes to make up the tale, which is, on the whole, very painful, if not very affecting. The characters are principally three; the great musician already mentioned, a musical genius, who is a mere boy at the outset, and the "Countess Daphne," who, when we first fall in with her, is a little girl, apparently of humble birth, endowed with wonderful beauty and an almost more wonderful voice, who is on terms of the greatest intimacy with the young musical genius. How the great musician, who is also a great villain, though moved by generous impulses and capable of generous actions, as many villains are, gives lessons and advice to the two children, falls in love with the girl when she has grown to womanhood, marries her when she turns out to be a born Countess, and treacherously ruins and brings to a premature grave the musical genius, who loves and is beloved by the lovely and harmonious Countess, is to be gathered from the information afforded by the two violins. There are some very pretty, idyllic scenes, and some striking situations and powerful pieces of writing. The tone, however, is, for the most part, extremely bitter; the interest is of a very distressing kind; and the style, though not devoid of both strength and sweetness, is far too rhapsodical. Passion is torn to tatters, exaltation is carried to the height of frenzy, impetuosity overleaps the bounds of reason, sentiment expels sense. There is little action and there are comparatively few incidents, the life depicted is that of the melodramatic stage, unreal and without the magic touch of nature; but, on the other hand, there is an excess of wild talking and an abundance of theatrical behaviour. And yet, at the end, there is one touch of nature, one piece of conduct which is probably quite true to life, when the Countess Daphne forgives and even clings to her treacherous husband, who has been the ruin and the death of her ill-starred lover. Did not even "Annie Laurie" console herself with a husband when the faithful lover was no more? It is true that in the latter case the husband had not done the lover to death; but, on the other hand, Daphne was already married, and "only a woman," as she confesses herself to be, would consider it both her duty and to her advantage to "make the best of a bad job." The fate of the musical genius is very pathetic, and it is employed by the author to emphasize the hard saying that "there is no justice on earth; least of all is there any for a life spent in the service of others." The headings of the chapters consist very often of bars of music, instead of the usual fragment of verse or prose; and the music is undoubtedly the most appropriate inscription, when a musical genius is the hero and a couple of violins are supposed to be the chief narrators. As "Countess Daphne" was not long enough, two shorter stories have been added to complete the tale of three volumes; and the same cynical view of the world, together with the same effusiveness and passionate utterance, is as apparent in the latter as in the former.

The Recordership of Wigan, vacant by the resignation through ill-health of Mr. Catterall, has been conferred on Mr. J. T. FitzAdam, of the Northern Circuit, the author of a law-book on the Judicature Acts.

Mr. David Mahony, having resigned the Clerkship of the Crown for the county of Kerry, the offices of Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the Peace have been united, and Mr. Stephen Higgard, Clerk of the Peace, has been appointed Clerk of the Crown and Peace for Kerry.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle, which were open for public inspection during the absence of the Court in Germany, were closed on Wednesday, in anticipation of her Majesty's return to the palace this (Saturday) evening, and will remain closed during the Royal residence at Windsor.

An influential deputation of Irish Peers, Judges, and Roman Catholic Bishops waited upon Cardinal Newman, at the Oratory, Birmingham, last Saturday, to present him with an offering and an address congratulating him upon his elevation to the Cardinalate. The address has been illuminated on vellum, and fills thirteen quarto pages, forming a large volume, which has been bound in dark green morocco, with plain gold "tooling" of an antique Irish pattern. The covers are lined with white Irish poplin. The address itself is executed in the style of mediæval manuscripts from the seventh to the twelfth century, the ornaments employed being exclusively of Celtic design. There are borders of interlacing ribbon-work and scrolls, quaint serpents and birds, fantastic groupings of most conventional animals and scrollwork, all studies after the fashion of the Book of Kells, the Gospel of Mac-Regol, that of St. Chad, the Book of Durham, &c. The ornamentation has been executed in rich colouring, picked out with gold and silver. The volume is an appropriate tribute from Irishmen to one who has rendered valuable services to their country, and its execution reflects great credit on the artist, Mr. Thomas J. Lynch, of Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Council of the National Rifle Association has issued the prize-list for the forthcoming contests at Wimbledon. Last year the value of the prizes, exclusive of challenge cups, amounted to £9729, the total aggregate value of all being upwards of £15,000. The meeting of 1879 was not successful financially, owing, no doubt, to the depression in trade (which caused a considerable reduction in the entries) and the very unfavourable weather which prevailed during the greater part of the fortnight. This will account in some measure for many changes which it has been considered necessary to make in the present programme.

The list is as follows:—Twelve prizes for Martini-Henry rifles, including the National Challenge Trophy, restricted to twenty efficient competitors (Volunteers) on each side—of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The Donegall Cup (Army and Volunteer Challenge Trophy), given by Lieutenant-Colonel the Marquis of Donegall, K.P., G.C.H., and £36 added by the National Rifle Association, to be equally divided between the members of the winning team, twelve on each side of the Army and Volunteers. The Army and Navy Challenge Cup and Prizes, restricted to non-commissioned officers and privates from the Army and sailors from the Navy. General Eyre's Army Prize, £100. The Queen's Prize, restricted to efficient Volunteers; first stage, 360 prizes, value £1668, and the silver medal and badges—seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards; second stage, restricted to the first "sixty," £250, the gift of her Majesty; and the gold medal and gold badge—seven shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards. Twenty-six prizes for Snider rifles, including his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's, restricted to winners of National Rifle Association silver and bronze medals, and the silver medalist of 1879; twenty-one prizes, value £200. The Rajah of Kolapore's Imperial Challenge Cup, with £80 added by the National Rifle Association; to be competed for by teams of eight—one of efficient Volunteers of the mother country, one of Colonial Militia or efficient Volunteers from any British colony, and one of members home on leave of the Indian Staff Corps, or of the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Indian Service, or Indian Volunteers, or of all four. The colonial prize, in connection with the Kolapore Cup, £80, for the Indian or colonial squad making the highest aggregate. The China Challenge Cup, restricted to squads of ten efficient Volunteers from each county, £50, in three prizes, added; ten shots at 500 yards. The Belgian Challenge Cup, for volley-firing, with four prizes, value £75; squads of ten from each battalion; five shots at 400 yards. The Public Schools Veterans' Challenge Trophy; teams of "five" old pupils from each of the first-grade public schools, which shall have entered at various times for the Ashburton Shield; ten shots at 500 yards. The Olympic, £52 10s., by Sir Henry Peel, M.P.; ten shots at 600 yards. Seven Prizes for Military Breechloaders, including Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge's, £50, open to all comers; fifteen shots, at 1000 yards. The Bass, £50; ten shots, at 1000 yards. Twelve Competitions with "any rifle," including the Elcho Challenge Shield; teams of eight of England, Scotland, and Ireland; fifteen shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards. The Vizionagram Challenge Cup (Lords and Commons' Match); ten shots at 200 and 500 yards. Five prizes shot for under special conditions, including the Royal Cambridge Challenge Trophy, £50 by the National Rifle Association, and a Cup by Messrs. S. Smith and Son; open to sections of four mounted men, or bona-fide troopers, from each regiment of Household Cavalry and Cavalry of the Line; course, three-quarters of a mile; five shots, at 500 and 600 yards, in ten minutes, with the Martini-Henry carbine. The Lloyd-Lindsay, restricted to sections of four mounted men from regiments of Yeomanry Cavalry, Volunteer Light Horse, and Mounted Rifles; five prizes, value £120; course, three-quarters of a mile; five shots, at 500 and 600 yards, in ten minutes. The Mappin Brothers Challenge Cup, value £150, and four goblets, with £30 added by the National Rifle Association; open to three sections of four men each from any battalion of Volunteers; course, three-quarters of a mile; seven shots at 400 and 500 yards, with the Snider.

The Halifax Town Council have elected a Mayor in place of Alderman Matthew Smith, who died on the 31st ult., the choice of the Council falling unanimously upon Alderman James Bairstow. Councillors Alfred Ramsden and John Hall have been elected Aldermen.

A terrible story of distress and privation at sea was told last Saturday at Liverpool, in the course of the official inquiry into the loss of the barque *Ulster*, in February last. The crew were three days without food or water, and the cook jumped overboard in a state of frenzy. The Court acquitted the master of all blame, and attributed the loss of the ship to the terrific weather which prevailed in the Atlantic at the time.

A handsome mural monument (the work of Mr. Forsyth) has been placed in the Barton Ward of Monkstown Hospital, in the county of Dublin, to the late Captain Barton, Coldstream Guards, who fell in trying to save the life of a wounded comrade at the Zlobane Mountain, South Africa, in March of last year. The ward was built as a memorial by his sister, Mrs. Hart.

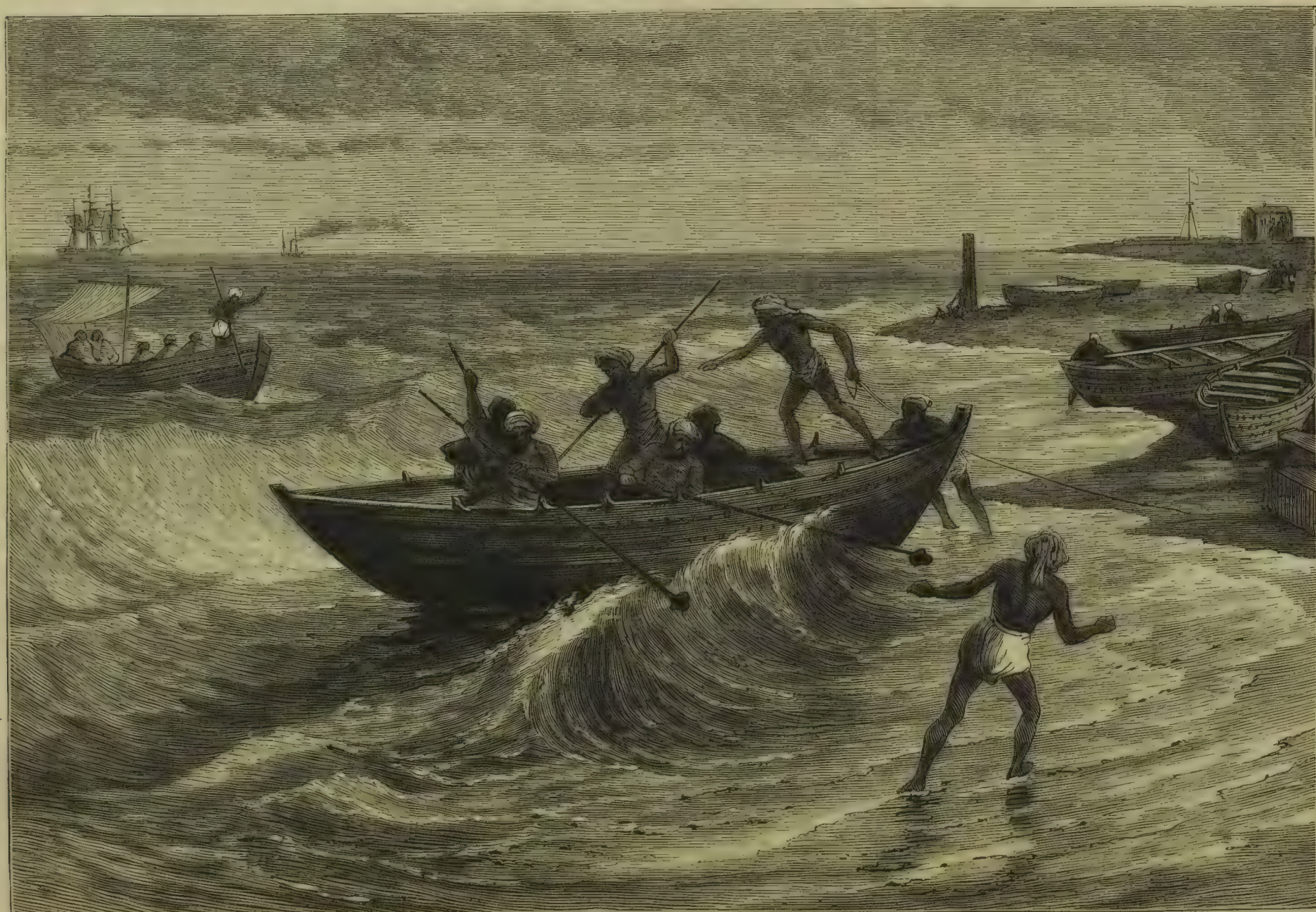
Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was to have left Natal on his way homewards during the first week in January, is not expected in England till the beginning of July, to assume the duties of Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards. Sir Daniel Lysons will continue to hold that office in the meantime, and will not take over the command at Aldershot from Sir Thomas Steele until Sir Garnet Wolseley arrives. Major-General the Hon. Richard Monck will retain the command of the troops at Shorncliffe until the arrival from Natal of Sir Evelyn Wood. Colonel Earle, late of the Grenadier Guards, General Monck's successor at Shorncliffe, in the meantime discharges the duties of Sir Evelyn Wood, in command of the Chatham District.

The county of Devon has presented Colonel Redvers Buller, V.C., C.B., 60th Rifles, and of Downies, Crediton, near Exeter, with the testimonial of his services in the Zulu War, which was promised at the banquet given to welcome his return home after the campaign last year. A massive silver centrepiece, manufactured from an express design appropriate to the occasion, has been provided, at a cost of £750, by Messrs. Ellis, Depree, and Tucker, silversmiths, of Exeter. It presents the erect figure of Colonel Buller, in his campaigning dress, on a pedestal in the middle, with a friendly Zulu crouching at his feet in an attitude of watchful service. To the right and to the left hand of this middle group, which rises 2 ft. 6 in. high, are subordinate groups, each consisting of a soldier holding a horse; in the one case, a trooper of the Cape Mounted Infantry; in the other, Colonel Buller's orderly, Brown, reconnoitring with a field-glass. These figures, of oxydised silver, rise from a spacious ebony platform, which rests upon ten silver demi-lions, and which is adorned, as well as the pedestal, with views of the passage of the Tugela River, the conflict on the Zlobane mountain, the field of Ulundi, and of Exeter Cathedral and Crediton Church.





ARRIVAL OF COLONEL SYNGE AT SALONICA AFTER HIS RELEASE BY THE BRIGANDS.—SEE PAGE 378.



MASSOOLAH BOATS, MADRAS.—SEE PAGE 378.





1. Obelisk erect, with lowering-gear attached.  
4. Launch of raft, with Obelisk.

2. Lowering of Obelisk.  
5. Raft with Obelisk, off harbour of Alexandria.

3. Obelisk horizontal, resting on stack of wood.

REMOVAL OF ANOTHER OBELISK FROM ALEXANDRIA, FOR TRANSPORT TO NEW YORK.—SEE PAGE 378.



LAND RECLAIMING WORKS AT BRADING HAVEN, ISLE OF WIGHT.—SEE PAGE 377.



## FOLKLORE OF APRIL.

The present month is rich in weather proverbs, most of which refer to its changeable character. Thus, we are told, "April weather, rain and sunshine, both together;" and "It is not April without a frosty crown." Its frequent showers have given rise to many sayings, as, for instance:—

The bee doth love the sweetest flower,  
So doth the blossom the April shower.

And a well-known one reminds us how "April showers bring summer flowers." Thunder, it is said, "signifieth the year to be fruitful and merry, with the death of wicked men," or, according to an old couplet:—

When April blows his horn  
It's good for hay and corn.

A cold April was regarded by our forefathers as propitious for farming operations, hence the following proverbs:—"A cold April, the barn will fill," and "Cold April gives bread and wine." Once more, there is still a notion that "if the first three days of April be foggy, there will be a flood in June."

The First of April is popularly known as "All Fools' Day," from an amusing practice, the origin of which is a matter of uncertainty, of ridiculing and playing practical jokes upon people. The legitimate period for fool-making is only till twelve o'clock, when, if anyone attempts to usurp the privilege, the retort in some places is, "April fool time's past and gone, you're the fool and I'm none." In France, the person imposed upon is called "Poisson d'Avril"—"poisson," according to some, being a corruption of *Passion*, in allusion to the mockery of Our Lord by the Jews. Some trace this custom to a memorable event between the Romans and the Sabines, when the former seized upon the Sabine women. And others, again, say it originated in the mistake of Noah in sending the dove out of the Ark before the water had abated on the first day of the Hebrew month, corresponding to our April. Another explanation connects it with the festive rites which formerly took place at the period of the vernal equinox; while Mr. Robinson, in his "Glossary of Words used in the Neighbourhood of Whitby" (English Dialect Society), assigns quite a different kind of origin. He says:—"The custom of making April fools is said to have originated from letting insane persons be at large on the first of April, when amusement was made by sending them on ridiculous errands. April Day is here called 'Fools' Haliday'—i.e., fools' holiday." In Germany, the making of an April fool is described in the phrase, "Einen zum April schicken;" and children are sent to fetch crabs' blood and gnats' fat in the same way as their English contemporaries go to the shoemaker's for strap oil, or to a dairy for pigeon's milk. Southey, in his "Letters from Spain and Portugal," tells us:—"On the Sunday and Monday preceding Lent, as on the first of April in England, people are privileged at Lisbon to play the fool. It is thought very jocose to pour water on any person who passes, or throw powder on his face; but to do both is the perfection of wit." Swift, in his journal to Stella, under March 31, 1713, has the following entry:—"This evening Lady Masham, Dr. Arbuthnot, and I were contriving a lie for to-morrow, that Mr. Noble, who was hanged last Saturday, was recovered by his friends, and then seized again by the sheriff, and is now in a messenger's hands at the Black Swan in Holborn. We are all to send to our friends to know whether they have heard anything of it, and so we hope it will spread." Addison, too, tells us of a neighbour who made it his boast that for ten years he had not made less than a hundred April fools.

The first Sunday after Easter (April 4) is in England popularly termed Low Sunday, and in the Roman Catholic Church it is known as "Dominica in Albis," or Sunday in White. In Wales, it was called Low Easter Day, and was in some parts celebrated by the game of knappan—not unlike the modern football. Old Lady Day (6th) is not without its weather-lore; for, according to an old adage,

On Lady Day the later,  
The cold comes over the water.

Hock or Hoke Day (13th) was in days gone by a popular holiday usually kept on the Tuesday following the second Sunday after Easter. It was nicknamed Binding Tuesday, when it was customary for both men and women to hold a rope across the road, barring the way, and pulling to them the passers-by, who were obliged to pay a toll to gain their freedom. From the churchwardens' accounts of various parishes, it appears that gatherings or collections of money were made, partly for repairing the churches. The origin of this day has been much disputed by historians and antiquaries; and at present even the meaning of the word "hoke" or "hock" is unknown. At Coventry a play or pageant was performed on this day, which, under the title of "The Old Coventry Play of Hock Tuesday," was performed before Queen Elizabeth during her visit at Kenilworth, in July, 1575. According to some of our old chroniclers, the season of Hocktide was intended to commemorate the massacre of the Danes on St. Brice's Day, 1002; but others affirm that it is in memory of the rejoicings which took place on the death of Hardicanute and the accession of Edward the Confessor, when the country was delivered from Danish tyranny. Some singular Hocktide customs are observed at Hungerford, in Berkshire, in connection with the charter for holding by the commons the rights of fishing, shooting, and pasturage of cattle on the lands and property bequeathed to the town by John O'Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. On John O'Gaunt's Day, known in the town as "Tuth" Day, the more important business of the season is transacted at the Town-hall, from the window of which the town crier blows the famous old horn. The thything or "tuth" men thereupon proceed to the high constable's residence to receive their "tuth poles," which are usually decorated with ribbons. Their first business is to ask a holiday for the children in the various schools; after which they go from house to house collecting money. The high constable is elected at the annual court held on this day, and by an old custom his wife gives a bountiful supply of cheesecakes to the ladies of the place. The 20th of April is the great fair day at Tenbury, in Worcestershire, and there is a belief in this county that the cuckoo is never heard till Tenbury fair day, or after Pershore fair day, which is June 26.

St. George's Day (23rd) was formally observed by feasts of cities and corporations, although passed over now without notice. In a Council held in the first year of Henry V. it was decreed that the feast of St. George should be celebrated; and from this time it was kept up in many places with great splendour. In 1667 Elizabeth ordered its discontinuance; but James I. revived it again. In Leicester the Riding of the George was one of the principal observances; and St. George's horse, harnessed, used to stand in St. George's Chapel, St. Martin's Church, Leicester. At Dublin the pageant was grander; an Emperor and Empress, with knights and maidens, being the principal personages. At one time blue coats were worn by people of fashion on this day, probably because, says Dr. Forster, "blue was the fashionable colour of Britain, over which St. George presides." Others think it was in imita-

tion of the blue robe worn by the Knights of the Garter. According to an old distich—

Against St. George, when blue is worn,  
The blue harebells the fields adorn.

St. George's Day is always celebrated by the 5th Fusiliers. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and men parade in full dress, wearing the rose (the badge of England) in their caps and on their breasts; the officers, in their sword-knots also. The colours are festooned with roses and are "trooped," after which the regiment marches past in slow and quick time. When Easter falls on St. George's Day, it is said on the Continent that there will be great trouble throughout the world; and, strangely enough, this happened in 1848, the year of revolutions. Aubrey, in his "Natural History of Wiltshire," records the following proverb:—

St. George cries Goe,  
St. Mark cries Hoe.

On St. Mark's Eve (24th) many weird and highly superstitious practices are observed; and one of these, the watching the church porch, is graphically described by the poet Montgomery. In "Poor Robin's Almanac" for 1770 we are told how

On St. Mark's Eve, at twelve o'clock,  
The fair maid will watch her smock,  
To find her husband in the dark  
By praying unto good St. Mark.

Ash-riding is another superstition practised in the Northern Counties. The ashes being sifted on the hearth, if any member of the family is to die within the year the mark of the shoe, it is supposed, will be impressed on the ashes.

St. Mark's Day (25th) was formerly called "Black Cross Day," from the black covers of the crosses and relics used at Rome on this day in the processions of the Great Litany. It appears that blessings upon the corn were implored, and work was strictly forbidden. Vaughan, in his "Golden Grove," tells us that in 1579 an alewife "would needs brue upon St. Marke's Day," when the chimney took fire and her house was entirely burnt. "Surely a gentle warning to them that violate and prophane forbidden daies." Farmers in North Wales were accustomed to allow their teams to lie inactive on this anniversary, lest it should be marked by the loss of a horse.

On the last day of April various preparations are made in many of the counties for the observance of May Day. Thus, Dryden tell us how one of his heroines—

Wak'd, as her custom was, before the day,  
To do th' observance due to sprightly May;  
For sprightly May commands our youth to keep  
The vigils of her night, and break her rugged sleep.

In Lancashire, the evening preceding May Day is called "Mischief Night." Young men and young women play one another tricks by placing branches of trees or flowers under their windows or before their doors. These have a symbolical meaning—a thorn, for instance, implies scorn—and much ill-feeling is often engendered through this uncomplimentary custom. In the Isle of Man on this night young people used to gather primroses, and strew them before the doors of their dwellings to prevent the entrance of fairies.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 14, 1879) of the Right Hon. Robert, Earl of Roden, late of No. 8, Hertford-street, Mayfair, and of Tollymore Park, county Down, Ireland, who died on Jan. 10 last, at Mentone, was proved on the 31st ult. by the Right Hon. John Strange, Earl of Roden, the uncle, and Viscount Sudley, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator directs the unapplied proceeds of the sale of any part of his Dundalk estates to be laid out in the purchase of real estate in Ireland, to be held with his settled estates there, which now pass under the entail to his uncle and successor in the title; the family plate and furniture at Tollymore Park are made heirlooms to go with the estates; and he leaves to his said uncle his Hyde Hall and Essex estates, with the furniture, plate, and pictures there, and also his yacht. The residue of the personalty he bequeaths to his mother, the Viscountess Jocelyn, who has since also died.

The will (dated July 2, 1877) of Mr. Alfred Head, late of Mile-end, and of No. 13, Craven-hill-gardens, Paddington, brewer, who died on Feb. 15 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Mrs. Ellen Head, the widow, John Cooper, the nephew, and Edward Young Western, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £3000, and all his plate, pictures, furniture, household effects, horses and carriages at his residence; to his daughters, Mrs. Priscilla Anne Wrightson, Mrs. Caroline Agnes Western, and Miss Isabella Head, pecuniary legacies of £1000 each, and annuities of £500 each during the lifetime of their mother; to William Henry Pinder and John Brooks, both of the Brewery, Mile-end, £100 each; and to his executors, £200 each. The income of the residue of his property, including the profits of his business, is to be paid to his wife for life, and at her death the entire residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between his said three daughters.

The will (dated July 27, 1875) with two codicils (dated Oct. 11, 1875, and May 13, 1876) of Mr. John Martin, J.P., late of No. 68, Lombard-street; of No. 14, Berkeley-square; and of the Upper Hall, Ledbury, Herefordshire, who died on the 7th ult., was proved on the 27th ult. by John Biddulph Martin, the nephew, and Thomas Robert Morse, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator devises to his eldest son, Waldyve Alexander Hamilton Martin, all his estates in the counties of Hereford and Warwick, except the mines, minerals, clay, and sand, conditionally on his paying £20,000 in aid of his residuary estate; and he bequeaths to his son Hugo Hamilton Martin, £15,000; and a like sum of £15,000 on his youngest child attaining twenty-one; to his son John Evan Martin, £30,000; to his daughters Edith and Ada, £17,000 each; to his daughters Nora and Frances, £17,500; his eldest daughter, Mrs. Elvina Traherne Holland, succeeds under settlement to his property in the parishes of Colwall and Coddington, Herefordshire; and, in addition, there are various specific gifts to his children, and provisions for the support of those under age. There are some complimentary bequests to his brothers and nephews, and pecuniary legacies to a clerk and servants. The residue of his real and personal estate is to accumulate until his youngest child attains twenty-one, when it is to be divided between all his children, his said eldest son and daughter taking one share each, and the other children two shares each. The deceased was formerly M.P. for Tewkesbury, which place he represented in the House of Commons for about twenty-five years.

The will (dated Sept. 24, 1875) with two codicils (dated Dec. 27 and 29, 1879) of Mr. William Bowers, late of Harewood Park, Cheadle, Staffordshire, coal and iron master, who died on Jan. 14 last, has been proved by Charles John Blagg, Eli Bowers, the brother, and Thomas Steel Godwin, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Hannah Bowers, £700 per

annum and the use of his furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses and carriages, for life or widowhood, in addition to her settlement, and she also succeeds under settlement to a life interest in Harewood Park and lands; and to his executors, his manager, Henry Warrington, on the winding up of his businesses, and to his nephew, Henry Ratcliffe, £500 each. All his real estate he settles upon his son, William Eli Bowers, and he bequeaths to him the residue of his personal estate.

The will (dated March 8, 1879) with a codicil (dated July 21, 1879) of Mr. Bartholomew Hepenstall Hartley, late of 69, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park; 83, Marine-parade, Brighton; and 137, Leadenhall-street, who died on July 26 last, has been proved by Mrs. Emma Clementina Hartley, the widow, Robert John Lodge, Richard Wilson Hartley, and Francis Helme Firth, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator leaves to his wife his carriages, horses, furniture and effects, and the sum of £10,000 Consols standing in his name jointly with hers, all interest in the partnership and other business carried on by him, and his freehold estates at Brighton. There are bequests to the executors, his own and his wife's relatives, friends, and to the clerks and servants in his employ, all free of duty. The residue of his property in England and Ireland he leaves to his trustees for the benefit of his wife for life, and after her death, in default of children, as to the sum of £10,000, as she shall appoint; and as to the ultimate residue for his brother, Richard Wilson Hartley, or his sister, Martha Foulger, as his wife shall by will appoint, and in default of such appointment as to one moiety for his brother and all his children in equal shares, and as to the other moiety for his sister and all her children in equal shares.

The will (dated Sept. 8, 1877) of Mr. Joseph Stohwasser, late of No. 39, Conduit-street, tailor, and of No. 7, Marlborough-road, St. John's-wood, who died on Feb. 22 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Francis Joseph Stohwasser, the son, Miss Amalia Charlotte Stohwasser, the daughter, and George Biggs, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator leaves to his said son his interest in the house in Conduit-street and his share of the business; to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Stohwasser, £200 and his residence, with the furniture and effects, for life; at her death the residence and furniture is to go to his unmarried daughters; he also leaves to his wife the income of £15,000. There are specific devises and bequests of his numerous freehold and leasehold houses, as well as pecuniary legacies upon trust for his son and each of his five daughters; and the residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between all his children.

The will (dated Nov. 24, 1876) of Mrs. Dorothea Baird, late of No. 4, Queen's-gate, Kensington, who died on Feb. 20 last, at No. 1, Lansdowne-mansions, Brighton, was proved on the 16th ult. by George Baird, the son, and Thomas Tower, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testatrix leaves her land fishery, and other property at St. Petersburg, to which she became entitled under the will of her mother-in-law, and her freehold house at Brighton, to her son, George Baird; her leasehold residence, Queen's-gate, with the furniture and effects, horses and carriages, and £30,000, upon trust for her daughter, Mary Frances Baird; to her grandchildren, Francis Fitzpatrick Tower and Nadine Baird, £5000 each; to the Rector of St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, £300 for the poor of the said parish; to the Vicar of St. Stephen's, South Kensington, £300 for the charities and schools of the said parish; and some other bequests to her children and to servants. As to the residue of her property, she gives one fourth to her said son, George; one fourth upon trust for her said daughter, Mary Frances; one fourth upon trust for her son, Charles Edward; and one fourth for the three sons of her daughter, Mrs. Tower.

The will (dated Sept. 12, 1878) with a codicil (dated Oct. 14, 1879) of Mr. John Henry Challis, formerly of Sydney, New South Wales, afterwards of Beach Mansions Hotel, Southsea, but late of Mentone, who died on Feb. 18 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by Frederick Clarke and Charles Lechmere Shepherd, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Henrietta Challis, £1000, his furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects, and an annuity of £1500 for life, to take priority over all other bequests; to his sister, Mrs. Anna Hills, an annuity of £1000 for life; and a large number of other legacies, many of considerable amount. The residue of his real and personal property in England, Australia, or elsewhere, in default of children, is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then as to such part as he can by law bequeath for charitable purposes, to the University of Sydney, to be applied as the governing body shall direct, and as to such part of his property as he cannot bequeath for charitable purposes to his wife absolutely.

A new London School Board school was opened on Tuesday in East-street, Lambeth-walk—Mr. James Stiff, the chairman of the Works Committee of the board, presiding. There was a large attendance of ratepayers. The new schools will accommodate 802 children.

Lord Wrottesley, Lord Lieutenant of the county, on Tuesday afternoon opened a new orphan home at Wolverhampton, which has been erected by a lady at a cost of £2500, for the reception and training of destitute girls. Lord Wrottesley expressed himself very much pleased with the arrangements, and paid a high compliment to the committee of ladies under whose management the work has for some time past been carried on at a private house in another part of the town.

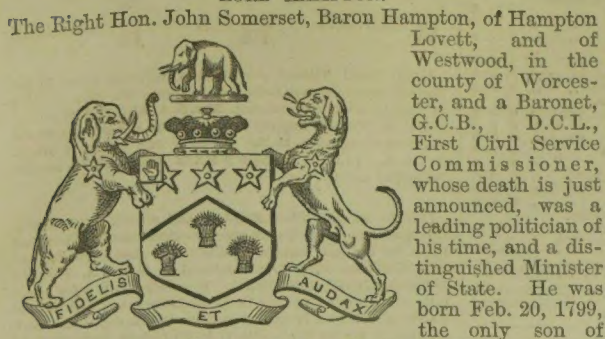
A man named Tanner was committed for trial at Exeter on Monday on two charges of robbery. In one case it was stated that he stole from a wholesale jeweller who was staying at an hotel in Exeter 205 gold and 166 silver watches, 189 gold rings, and 92 gold chains. The theft was immediately discovered, and the prisoner was pursued. In his flight he threw away a great number of the stolen articles, and £1500 worth of property had been recovered. In the other case a thief, presumed to be the prisoner, carried off a cash box and some jewellery from an hotel at Bath. An accomplice in the former robbery is said to have got clear off with property to the value of £500.

The Registrar-General, as already stated, reports that in the year 1879 there were 181,719 marriages in England, including Wales. This number is less by 7938 than in the year 1878. But the falling off seems to be getting smaller than it was. The deficiency in 1879, as compared with the number in 1878, was 3255 in the first quarter of the year 1879, but only 1945 in the second, 1439 in the third, and 1299 in the fourth quarter. The largest number of marriages ever registered in England in a year was 205,615 in 1873. The smallest number in the ten years 1870-9 was 181,655, in the year 1870, and the next smallest was in 1879. The 23,462 marriages in Scotland in 1879 were fewer than in any other of the ten years 1870-9. The natural increase of population in the United Kingdom in 1879, by excess of births over deaths, was 437,192, which is rather larger than the number in 1878; but there was a considerable increase of emigration in 1879, and, so far as is known, a decrease of immigration.



## OBITUARY.

LORD HAMPTON.



The Right Hon. John Somerset, Baron Hampton, of Hampton Lovett, and of Westwood, in the county of Worcester, and a Baronet, G.C.B., D.C.L., First Civil Service Commissioner, whose death is just announced, was a leading politician of his time, and a distinguished Minister of State. He was born Feb. 20, 1799, the only son of William Russell, Esq., of Powick Court, Worcestershire, by Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington, Bart., of Westwood, and assumed the surname of Pakington in lieu of that of Russell, as heir to his uncle, Sir John Pakington, eighth and last Baronet. Lord Hampton was educated at Eton, and at Oriel College, Oxford, and entered Parliament in 1837 as member for Droitwich, which borough he represented until 1874. He was chairman of the Worcestershire Quarter Sessions from 1834 to 1868. In March, 1852, he was sworn of the Privy Council, and appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies, which office he resigned in the December following. He became First Lord of the Admiralty in March, 1858, which office he held till June the following year. He was reappointed in 1866, and in 1867 became Secretary of State for War, retiring in 1868. He was created a Baronet in 1846, made a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath in 1859, and raised to the Peerage as Baron Hampton in 1874. His Lordship married, first, Aug. 14, 1822, Mary, only child of Moreton Aglionby Slaney, Esq., of Shifnal; secondly, June 4, 1844, Augusta, daughter of George Murray, D.D., Bishop of Rochester; and thirdly, June 5, 1851, Augusta Anne, daughter of T. C. de Crespigny, Esq., and widow of Colonel Davies, M.P., of Elmley Park, in the county of Worcester. By his first wife (who died Jan. 6, 1843) he had one son, John Slaney, present Lord Hampton; and by his second wife another son, the Hon. Herbert Perrott Murray Pakington. The family of Pakington is of high antiquity. Sir John Pakington, fourth Baronet, of Westwood, M.P. for Worcestershire, was the original of Addison's "Sir Roger de Coverley."

MR. POWNALL.

Henry Pownall, Esq., J.P. and D.L., formerly and upwards of twenty-six years Chairman of the Middlesex Quarter Sessions, died at his residence, 63, Russell-square, on the 8th inst., in his eighty-eighth year. He was born Sept. 2, 1792, the son of John Pownall, by Lucy Ann, his wife, daughter of John Durkin, Esq., grandson of Thomas Pownall, by Mary Catterall, his wife, and great-grandson of Thomas Pownall, of Wrexham, born in the reign of Charles II. His active life extended over a long period. In 1829 he moved, at a meeting in Freemason's Hall, presided over by Wilberforce, a motion that a day should be fixed, after which all children born of slaves in the British dominions should be free. In 1834 he stood in the Conservative interest for Finsbury, and was returned; but in 1837 suffered a defeat in his candidature for Middlesex. Thenceforward he devoted himself to the duties of a county magistrate with such usefulness as to receive the thanks of the Home Office and the Court of Quarter Sessions. At the time of his death he was the senior treasurer of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy. Mr. Pownall married, June 13, 1816, Amelia Sophia, youngest daughter of William Waterhouse, Esq., and by her (who died Feb. 25, 1860) had four sons (the third, the Very Rev. George Purves Pownall, was lately Dean of Perth, West Australia) and two daughters.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Major-General John William Hicks, late H.E.I.C.S., on the 4th inst., at 6, Claverton-street, aged seventy-five.

Nicholas Michell, Esq., author of "Ruins of Many Lands," "The Poetry of Creation," and other works, on the 6th inst., at Falmouth, in his seventy-second year.

Charles Henry Edmunds, Esq., late of The Grange, Sutton, Surrey, on the 30th ult., at his residence, Sutton House, Portsdown-gardens, Maida-vale, aged fifty-eight. He was mainly instrumental in introducing railways into Sweden, and in 1852 received a vote of thanks at Gothenburg for his exertions.

Charlotte Jane Sophia, Lady Haines, wife of General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief in India, and eldest daughter of the late Major-General Edward Every Miller, on the 7th inst., at Austin Wood Cottage, Gerrard's-cross, Bucks.

General William Couperus Macleod, Madras Army, on the 4th inst., at 62, Gloucester-gardens. He entered the Army in 1822, and attained the rank of General in 1877. He served in the first Burmese war, and was present at Donabew, Prome, and many other actions during the campaign in Ava. He had a medal with clasp.

Catharine Lady Codrington, widow of Admiral Sir Henry John Codrington, K.C.B. (third son of the Admiral of Navarino), at Shrub's-hill, Lyndhurst, on the 4th inst. She was daughter of Henry Combe Compton, Esq., M.P., of Manor House, Lyndhurst, and was twice married, first to Admiral Aitchison, and secondly, in 1869, to Sir Henry Codrington, who died in 1877.

William Edward Delves-Broughton, General Royal Engineers, at Surbiton, on the 5th inst., in his seventy-eighth year. He was second son of Thomas Delves-Broughton, Esq., of Ham-common (third son of the Rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, sixth Baronet), by Elizabeth Hester, his wife, daughter and heir of John Rowles Legh, Esq., of Adlington. His commissions bear date, Second Lieutenant 1825, Captain 1841, Lieutenant-Colonel 1854, Major-General 1868, General 1877.

Last week the arrivals at Liverpool, both of live cattle and of fresh meat, were on a very limited scale, the totals being only 575 head of cattle, 4043 quarters of beef, 830 carcasses of mutton, and 375 carcasses of pigs. The conveying steamers were the Lake Winnipeg, which brought 346 live cattle; the Bavarian, with 195 cattle and 1621 quarters of beef; the England, with 34 cattle, 628 quarters of beef, 430 carcasses of mutton, and 75 carcasses of pigs; the City of Brussels, with 1194 quarters of beef, 200 carcasses of mutton, and 300 carcasses of pigs; and the Republic, with 600 quarters of beef and 200 carcasses of mutton.—The figures for the past quarter show that a large quantity, both of live stock and dead meat, has been sent to Liverpool since the beginning of the year, the totals being 10,910 head of cattle, 2487 sheep, 657 pigs, 75,488 quarters of fresh beef, 15,826 carcasses of mutton, and 5536 carcasses of pigs.

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

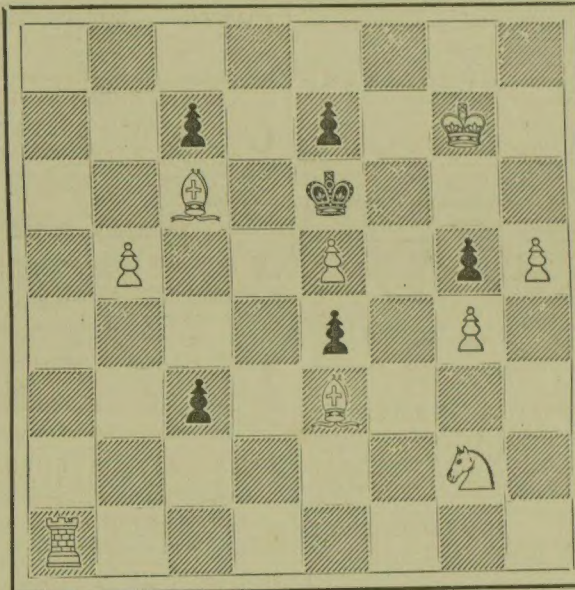
J.C. (Hall).—We are obliged for the slips, which we have read with interest, and not without sympathy. Nevertheless, we fully concur with the award of the judges.  
J.P. (Barcelona).—We do not know the price of the work, but we have forwarded your note to the author, who will communicate with you on receiving it.  
W.H.M.—Any time devoted to such a speculative inquiry would be wasted. Why attempt, in practical play, to promote a Pawn without moving the King to its support? Black should win easily in the position you describe, and that suffices.  
Novice.—The variation referred to is K P takes Kt, not Kt takes Kt.  
W.E.V. (City Club).—The game is very acceptable, and it shall have due honours.  
W.B.O. (New York). Rev. J. Willis (Maine).—Your solutions of No. 1881 are correct.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1883 received from W.H. Eggleston, Emile Frau, M. Gonzalez, E.S. Ramos, F. Junta, Vignoles, Babbacombe, J. Neveu, M.H. Moorhouse, H.T.Y., and E.L.G.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1884 received from Dabbshill, E.H.H.V. Barton and Co., Emile Frau, W.P. Payne, F.H.D. Alpha, C.J. Stephen, E.L.G. Robbie Ashe, Arthur Ashe, Caradacus, W.T.B., G. Fum, H. Hedley, P. Wheatley, J. Neveu, M.H. Moorhouse, J. Bumstead, J.A. Green, H.T.Y., A.H. Empson, Leslie Lachlan, W.H. Vernon, and F.L. (St. Petersburg).  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1885 received from H.B. Shadforth, East Marden, Norman Rumbelow, Lulu, Dabbshill, Cant, W.S. Leest, H. Barrett, Hereward, S. Farrant, E.P. Vulliamy, R. Ingersoll, An Old Hand, W.G.G. Jackson, J. Lindley, Junior Junior, N. Warner, W.F. Payne, L. Sharwood, H. Langford, R. Jessop, C. Darragh, E. Sang Junior, S. Fagana, Ben. Nevis, G. Fosbrooke, D.W. Kell, Theo. Willink (Hamburg), Boltsbridge, R. Gray, M.O. Halloran, C. Fum, L. Noren (Sweden), Joseph Everitt, Smutch, C. Oswald, Bob Short, C.S. Cox, Kitten, G. L. Mayne, Helen Lee, Babbacombe, Dr. F. St. Elsie, W.D. Jones, James Dobson, J.W. Nerina, Jupiter Junior, H. Brewster, S. Lowe, Tobias, A.B., W.H. Miles, D. Templeton, H.T.Y., R.H. Brooks, W.H. Vernon, E.L.G., William Scott, E.J. Johnson, and B. Rachlyett.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1884.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. R to K sq. Any move  
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1887.  
By EAST MARDEN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

Played at the Divan between the Rev. Mr. MACDONELL and another Amateur.

(Sicilian Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. Lee).	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. Lee).
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	14. P to K 5th	Kt to Q 4th
2. P to Kt 4th		15. Q to R 5th	Kt takes Q B P
		16. P to B 5th	P takes B P
A fair enough adventure in off-hand play, although inferior to the usual move, 2. Kt to Q B 3rd.			
3. P to Q R 3rd	P takes P		
4. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd		
5. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd		
6. B takes P	P takes P		
7. R takes B	B takes B		
	P to Kt 3rd		
8. P to Q 4th is the best continuation.			
9. Kt to K R 3rd	B to Kt 2nd		
10. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to B 3rd		
11. P to Q B 3rd	P to K R 3rd		
A necessary precaution before casting on the King's side; for White now threatens—11. P to K 5th, 12. B takes P (ch), 13. Q to R 5th, 14. Kt to Kt 5th, &c.			
11. Castles	Q to K 2nd		
12. R to R 2nd	P to Q 3rd		
13. P to K B 4th	Castles (K R)		
A fatal error; the Queen is now lured away from the guardianship of the K B P, and the mate is forced.			
		23. R takes P (ch)	K to R sq
		24. R to R 7th (ch)	K takes R
		25. Q takes P (ch)	K to R sq
		26. Q mates.	

A Game played in the Handicap Tourney of the Counties' Chess Association, between the Rev. Mr. WAYNE and Mr. BIRD, the latter yielding the odds of the drawn game.

(Sicilian Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	15. K to R 2nd	P to K B 4th
2. Kt to B 3rd	P to K 3rd	16. P to K B 4th	
3. Kt to Q 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
5. Kt takes P	P to Q R 3rd		
6. B to K 2nd	Q to B 3rd		
As Black is yielding the odds of the drawn game, his choice of the Sicilian defence against such an adversary as Mr. Wayne is ill-judged, to say the least of it. He is now obliged to risk the consequences of this <i>bien sur</i> coup with the view of getting up a counter-attack impossible from the opening.			
7. B to K 3rd	B to Kt 5th		
8. Q to Q 2nd	K Kt to K 2nd		
9. Castles (K R)	Kt to K 3rd		
10. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K 4th		
11. P to K R 3rd	Kt takes B		
12. P takes Kt	P to K 4th		
13. Kt to B 2nd			
Correctly played, for it was important that Black should not be afforded time to advance the Q P.			
13. Q takes B	B takes Kt		
	P to Q 3rd		
Black has no resource, and therefore resigned at this point. 25. B to Q 4th avails him nothing, for then follow—26. R takes B (ch), R to Q 3rd; 27. R to B 7th (ch), winning easily.			

La Revue announces that M. Grévy, the President of the French Republic, has intimated his intention of presenting the Paris Cercle des Echecs with four prizes of the aggregate value of 6000f. for competition in a national chess tournament. A committee of management has been appointed, and the first meeting was held on the 1st inst., when it was resolved that a tourney should be commenced on Dec. 1 next for two of the prizes, the other two to be reserved for competition in the course of the following year. The management have also decided to organise a preliminary handicap tourney, with the view of ascertaining the relative force of the competitors, and have appointed a sub-committee to prepare regulations for play and make all other necessary arrangements for the competition.

M. Rosenthal announces that the conditions of his match with Herr Zukertort have now been satisfactorily arranged, and that he has deposited his proportion of the stakes (£100) in the hands of the treasurer of the Paris Chess Cercle. The match will be commenced next month.

A revolution has broken out in Bolivia, headed by Colonels Silva and Machado, caused by the discontent prevalent on account of the reverses experienced by the Bolivian troops in the war with Chili. A counter-revolution has also occurred, resulting in the restoration of General Campero to the Presidency.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Handel's Opera Songs. Fifty-two of the airs from this composer's Italian operas have just been published by Messrs. Boosey, in the handy and inexpensive form known as their "Royal Editions." The original text is given and English words have been judiciously supplied by M. X. Hayes, the work being edited, with an accompaniment arranged from the score, by Mr. W. T. Best. The many Italian operas of Handel have been thrown into the shade by the grand series of English oratorios which he subsequently produced, and on which, indeed, his fame will chiefly, if not entirely, rest. Although his operatic works lack dramatic interest, and would not pass now, in stage representation, they contain some charming pieces, several of which are established favourites in concert programmes. The selection now referred to contains many of these, from Handel's principal operas, suitable for soprano, contralto, tenor, baritone, and bass voices; and the book will be a most welcome addition to the library of the professional and amateur musician.

Messrs. Boosey and Co. have also published an excellent edition of six concertos for the organ (without orchestra) by Handel. The works existing under that title were, with some exceptions, not originally written for the instrument, but were compilations and arrangements by the composer from his earlier instrumental pieces of a different kind. With the justification of such a precedent, the editor of the volume now referred to—Mr. W. T. Best, the eminent organist—has compiled, in concerto form, a series of movements, "having special aptitude for effect upon an organ, which otherwise might suffer unmerited neglect and rarely be heard in their original or any other shape." This task has been worthily fulfilled, and the result is an important accession to the organist's library.

"My Little Queen," song, by Ciro Pinsuti (Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.), is a pretty specimen of the waltz tempo and style applied to vocal purposes. The melody is extremely simple, the rhythm being strongly marked. "Vanity," a song by J. H. Croxall (also from Messrs. Cocks and Co.), has some very effective contrasts between recitative and regular melodic phrases, and is especially suitable for declamatory singing. "Chant Gondole, Mélodie, par Cottan," is a pleasing transcription for the pianoforte, by Mr. Brinley Richards, of a graceful theme, which is here set off by some effective elaborations. This and a similar adaptation, by F. Lemoine, of Pinsuti's "Don't Forget Me," are likewise published by Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.

The same firm has brought out Bach's fifteen "Two-Part Inventions," edited and fingered by Carl Reinecke, who has rendered a valuable service by transcribing fully, as they should be played, all the abbreviated signs for embellishment and graces which were used in Bach's time, but have now become unintelligible to most students. A brilliant arrangement, by F. Lemoine, of Meyerbeer's march from "Le Prophète" is also among Messrs. Cocks's recent publications; as is a similar arrangement, by W. Smallwood, of Bonaparte's Grand March.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. have just issued a cheap octavo edition of Gade's "Christmas Eve," a short cantata for alto, solo, chorus, and orchestra. This work of the eminent Danish composer contains some highly picturesque and characteristic music, both in the orchestral and the vocal portions of the score. We shall, doubtless, before long have occasion to speak of its merits in noticing its performance. The same publishers have also issued a neat octavo edition of Mr. Henry Leslie's Biblical pastoral, "The First Christmas Morn," the work composed expressly for Mr. Kuhe's Brighton Festival, and successfully produced there last February, as recorded at the time.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. have likewise brought out a concise, but comprehensive, tutor for the harmonium, compiled by Mr. King Hall. The work forms one of the valuable series of "Music Primers" issued by the publishers. It contains a large amount of information as to the construction and the capabilities of the instrument, together with a series of exercises and pieces for performance.

"A Fourth Set of Sixty Voluntaries," for the same instrument, consists of a series of arrangements, by Mr. J. W. Elliott, of pieces by various composers, well adapted for practice. These are also published by Messrs. Novello and Ewer.

From the same publishers we have "La Lontananza," a vocal romanza by Rossini—one of the many posthumous pieces left by him. It is thoroughly Italian in its light and piquant style of melody, and requires a compass extending to B natural above the lines.

Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co. have recently issued some graceful drawing-room vocal music, from among which may be specified several pleasing songs:—"Awake, O heart," and "The Linnet Song," both by Mr. W. Macfarren; "Absent, yet Present," "Espoir en Dieu," "Loving and True," "To Blossoms," and "Montrose's Love-Song," all by Maude Valérie White; and "Pretty Little Maid," by A. H. Jackson. All these are melodious in style, and calculated for voices of moderate compass.

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"Meditations for the Piano," by Ignace Gibsone (Messrs. Hutchings and Romer), consist of twenty-four characteristic pieces, each in illustration of some specific title. They are extremely well written for the instrument, and present a succession of interesting and varied movements calculated to please and improve the student.

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A Bluebook has been published showing "the moral and material progress and condition of India during the year 1877-8." This progress is set forth under the heads Administration and Legislation, Justice and Police, Finance, Land Administration, Agriculture, Public Works, Mineral Resources, Manufactures, Trade, Public Health and Sanitation, Emigration, Education, Native States, Frontier Relations, and Military. Under the latter head the Bluebook says:—"A concise statement of the strength and composition of the Army serving in India was given in the Times of March 4, 1878. As nothing better regarding the subject has been written, a portion of it is here reproduced."



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If inhaled on the first symptoms, ALKARAM  
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WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. It requires only a few applica-  
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**WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.**

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superiority and excellence of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S  
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new growth, life, and vigour that it is sure to give to the hair,  
never failing by a few applications to RESTORE GREY OR  
WHITE HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, imparting to  
the hair a delightful aroma, fresh, delicate, and unchangeable in  
any climate. Second—its easy application without any previous  
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sulphur odour found and complained of in other preparations.  
It never stains the skin or linen. It retains the hair in any  
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FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR  
**LIQUID DENTIFRICE.**

The admiration of the world, "THE FLORAL BELL FRAG-  
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to give expression to the beauty or the utility of a beautiful set  
of white teeth. With no other charm, the possessor may well  
feel proud. Dentists, chemists, and physicians all recommend  
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at all times a most delightful fragrance.

A few drops on the brush night and morning is all sufficient.  
Tooth pastes and powders are discarded after a trial of FLORAL  
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is purely vegetable, which may account for the absence of froth  
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may be necessary in soap to cleanse the skin, but all chemicals  
are certain destruction to the teeth. The enormous and con-  
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offer it at the very low price of Two Shillings and Sixpence in  
large Bottles. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale  
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**VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.**  
If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use  
"The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in  
every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without  
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the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth  
of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask  
any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d.  
Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

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Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly  
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soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly  
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Descriptive ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, post-free to all  
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"Through all my travels few things astonished me more than  
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After smoking, a sweet, aromatic lozenge or pastil is used by  
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Fresh as the flower itself. Price 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. Bottle. Of  
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**NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR restored**  
by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which  
it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it  
causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and  
effective restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no  
equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testi-  
monials post-free.—R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

**GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S**  
AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so  
much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Prices 6s. 8d. and  
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London. Pinard and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris;  
31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Chariots, Brussels.

**POISONS ON THE TOILET TABLE.**  
The Chemical Lecturer to the London Hospital, in his  
amusing discourse on "Fast Colours," pointed out the evils  
arising from the use of some of the so-called hair restorers and  
dyes, certain of which contain metallic poisons highly injurious  
to the system of the consumers. The use of such obnoxious  
articles is really unnecessary, since a thoroughly efficient, and at  
the same time harmless, preparation—viz., ROWLANDS'  
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